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ABSTRACT

Representing a continuing effort to document and track legislative activity on issues critical to families, this publication provides a compilation of brief summaries of all legislation enacted up to the end of August, 1989 by 48 states and Puerto Rico. Included are bills covering 16 major public policy topics related to children, youth, and families. The topics are: abuse and neglect; child care/early childhood education; child health; child mental health; child support enforcement; child welfare; custody and visitation; domestic violence; family law; general children, youth, and family administration and organization; juvenile justice; kidnapping or missing children; public assistance; substance abuse and control; teenage pregnancy; and youth at risk. Excepting preschool education, education issues are not included unless they are related to other topic areas, such as teen pregnancy and substance abuse. No legislation from Kentucky is included, since that state's legislature did not meet in regular session during the year. Legislation passed or signed into law after August 30, 1989, or not received by the National Conference of State Legislatures prior to that date, is not announced. States affected by this limit are California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Included in the publication is a glossary of acronyms and a state-by-state list of enacted legislation that organizes the bills by state, topic, and bill number. (RH)

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1989 State Legislative Summary:

Children, Youth, and Family Issues

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Children, Youth, and Families Program

National Conference of State Legislatures

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NCSL was created in January 1975 from the merger of three organizations that served or represented state legislatures. NCSL is a nonpartisan organization with three objectives:

- To improve the quality and effectiveness of state legislatures;
- To foster interstate communication and cooperation; and
- To ensure states a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system.

The Conference has offices in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D.C.

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1989 STATE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY:
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILY ISSUES

National Conference of State Legislatures
1050 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2100
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January 1990

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FOREWORD

The National Conference of State Legislatures presents the 1989 State Legislative Summary: Children, Youth, and Family Issues as the seventh publication in a series that annually summarizes major children, youth, and family laws passed by the 54 jurisdictions each year.

The summary represents a continuing effort by the Children, Youth, and Families Program at the National Conference of State Legislatures to offer a unique service by documenting and tracking legislative activity on issues critical to families.

Legislation contained in the summary focuses on creating and sustaining positive family environments. The summary illustrates the states' responses to the increasing demand for human services including legislation in areas such as: child abuse and neglect, child care/early childhood education, child support enforcement, child welfare, custody and visitation, domestic violence, juvenile justice, substance abuse, teen pregnancy, and other areas that affect families.

We are proud of the broad range of services and expertise available through the Children, Youth, and Families Program staff and encourage you to make direct inquiries to the Denver office for additional information.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The NCSL Children, Youth, and Families Program staff sincerely appreciates the assistance of and input from all the states in producing this publication. It is only due to the promptness and thoroughness of the states' legislative staffs that NCSL is able to provide an accurate report of enacted legislation. The states' cooperation and interest in a quality product made the undertaking of the project rewarding.

CONTRIBUTORS

NCSL's Children, Youth, and Families Program staff compiled, researched, summarized, and edited laws from 49 states and Puerto Rico. Susan Biemesderfer, Heather Maggard, and Anne Sommerfeld, former CYF Program staff, and Joanne Ourada, Human Services Staff Assistant, each coordinated production at some point during the process. Mary Fairchild, Legislative Consultant, provided writing and editing assistance. Julie Lays, NCSL Assistant Editor, completed overall editing of the publication, and Paul Parsons provided word processing expertise.

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INTRODUCTION

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) is pleased to present the seventh annual State Legislative Summary: Children, Youth, and Family Issues. This publication is a compilation of summaries of legislation enacted during the 1989 sessions by the states and Puerto Rico, with the exception of Kentucky. The state legislature in Kentucky did not have a regular session in 1989. Specific legislation is available through the NCSL Children, Youth, and Families Program or directly from the respective state legislative offices.

Due to the varied schedules for state legislative sessions, legislation passed or signed into law after August 30, 1989, or not received by NCSL prior to that date are not included. States affected are California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Since these states operate year-round, legislation enacted after August 30, 1989, will be included in the 1990 summary.

Included in this summary are enacted bills covering 16 major public policy topics related to children, youth, and families. Education issues are not included unless they are related to other topic areas such as teen pregnancy and substance abuse. An exception is legislation related to preschool education, which is included in the Child Care/Early Childhood Education section. Child health and mental health issues are included but additional health legislation related to families will be provided in 1989 Health Care Legislation.

A state-by-state list of enacted legislation that organizes the bills by state, topic, and bill number for easy reference is included in the appendix.

The information provided in the summary was gathered by NCSL staff through direct requests from legislative staff. Each state's bills were analyzed, summarized, edited, and compiled according to major topics and sub-topics. A draft of the states' summary was then returned to legislative staffs for review and corrections. This summary is the result of a combined effort of the NCSL Children, Youth, and Families staff and the states' legislative staffs.

We appreciate your assistance in and comments on NCSL's efforts to provide the most complete and comprehensive legislative summary possible. If you have any suggestions or requests for further information, please call or write to NCSL's Children, Youth, and Families staff in the Denver office, (303) 623-7800.

ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Background Checks/Screening
(Also see Child Care--Background Checks/Screening)

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 115, Secs. 1-2 Requires fingerprinting and background checks of non-certified personnel hired by school districts and teachers applying for state certification. Requires school districts to contact previous employers for certain information; provides for immunity from civil liability for employers.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 153 Requires the Department of Justice to release child abuse reports on certain applicants for licensing or employment, and on any adult who resides or is employed in the home of an applicant, to licensed county agencies.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 144 Requires fingerprinting and background checks of non-instructional public school personnel. Provides an exception for personnel who were previously screened and have not been unemployed for more than 90 days.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 261 Requires that non-instructional school personnel having direct contact with students must be fingerprinted and screened for criminal records.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-313 Allows any private organization that provides recreational, social, educational or safety services to children under age 18 to require a statement about past convictions or charges of physical or sexual child abuse from employees and volunteers.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 50 Provides that state and county welfare departments may not charge for criminal history checks of applicants for licenses related to foster homes or persons providing foster care.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 283, Sec. 8 Prohibits persons convicted of a crime involving a child or with a record of child abuse from working in a psychiatric medical institution for children.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 14 Requires fingerprints and criminal history checks from prospective employees of juvenile corrections agencies or child abuse investigators.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 92 Authorizes criminal history checks on individuals who work with children.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 198 Requires the Bureau of Criminal Identification to get criminal history information from other states when conducting an employee background check.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 707 Requires prospective adoptive parents to disclose whether they or the child have been the subject of an indicated child abuse report filed with the state central registry. Requires a judge, before entering an order of adoption, to also check with the central registry on this matter.

SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 225 Allows, rather than requires, the revocation or denial of a license for a child welfare agency if the name of any agency personnel or resident is on the state's central registry of abuse or neglect.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1023 Defines safehouse programs for children. Allows criminal history checks on adults who volunteer their homes as safehouses.

Court Procedures

AK	1989 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 52 Requires the court to consider evidence of domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, and parental substance abuse when making custody decisions.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273, Sec. 9 Allows family members as young as 10 years of age to file a petition for dependency-neglect or family in need of services.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 421 Removes ministers and Christian Science practitioners from list of professionals whose communications are privileged in proceedings involving neglect, dependency, or custody of a minor.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats. Chap. 1409 Provides that emergency protective orders are effective for no longer than two days. Allows a parent or caretaker who is not a restrained party to apply for a more permanent order. Allows an ex parte restraining order during a proceeding to declare a minor a dependent child of the court.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 149 Allows children under age 10 to testify in any civil or criminal proceeding on child abuse.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 177 Specifies that when the testimony of a child victim of sexual abuse age 12 or younger is taken outside the courtroom, the defendant can be excluded only upon a showing of compelling need. Authorizes special procedures when a child victim testifies in open court. Creates a new oath for swearing in witnesses age 12 or younger.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1639 Provides that in cases involving child molestation, a child victim or witness is competent to testify. The judge or jury may determine the child's credibility.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 47 Allows civil lawsuits in child abuse cases. Provides for damages and attorney's fees. Sets the statute of limitations at five years after the child reaches age 18.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 270, Secs. 1-2 Limits the time period for commencement of prosecution of a sexual abuse crime against a minor to within five years after the date of the child's 18th birthday.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 302 Allows courts to issue no-contact orders that exclude alleged child abusers from households of child victims.

ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 306 Requires prosecutors of violent crimes and crimes against children to advise victims before entering into a plea agreement. Does not provide victim veto power over the proposed plea.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 230, Secs. 14-19 Allows the juvenile court to issue an ex parte order for taking a child into custody when there is reasonable cause to believe the child's parent or caretaker would flee with the child if their consent were requested. Provides for public hearings in child in need of assistance proceedings unless the court orders to the contrary.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 122, Secs. 1 and 3 Requires semi-annual reports from foster parents to the court regarding a child's adjustment, condition, and progress relative to the child's permanency plan.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 546 Allows the court to restrict or prohibit visitation between an abusive parent and a child. Costs for restricted visits are to be paid by the abusive parent.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 226 Allows a written report by a licensed mental health professional to be admitted as evidence in a child protection proceeding.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 292 Extends the statute of limitations in child sexual abuse cases from six years after an incident to within three years after the victim discovers or reasonably should have discovered the harm caused by the abuse.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 113, Secs. 2-3 Allows hearsay statements to be admitted in evidence if the statement was made by a child under age 10 who was the victim or the observer of sexual or physical abuse or neglect. Requires the court to consider whether a child would reside with a perpetrator of child abuse when deciding to release a child from detention.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 4, Sec. 17 Extends the statute of limitations in child sexual abuse cases from either seven years after the offense or two years after it was reported, whichever is longer, but in no event past the victim's age of 25.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 567 Extends the statute of limitations from two years to seven years for child physical and sexual abuse or exploitation.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 85 Allows the videotaped testimony of a sex crime victim to be admitted as evidence in the prosecution of other offenses arising from the same incident.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 158 Imposes a three-year statute of limitations for civil suits to recover damages for injuries resulting from child sex abuse. Computes time period from the date of the alleged abuse or the date plaintiff discovers the injury caused by abuse. Applies to suits begun on or after October 1, 1989, regardless of when the offense occurred.

MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 294	Retroactively extends the statute of limitations for felony child sex abuse prosecutions from five years after the crime is committed to five years after the victim reaches the age of 18.
NE	1989 Neb. Laws, L.B. 211	Extends the statute of limitations from three years to five years in certain felony sexual assaults against a child.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 627	Extends the statute of limitations in child sexual abuse cases from the time the victim is age 18 to age 21.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 30	Allows statements of minors in civil court cases or proceedings where the child is alleged to have been abused.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 40	Provides that dismissal of a petition in a child abuse and neglect case is considered a final dispositional order.
NJ	1989 N.J. Laws, J.R. 4	Approves an exception to the rules of evidence for hearsay statements by a child relating to an alleged sexual offense. Provides for accelerated adoption of the exception.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 220	Limits the duration of protective orders in child protective proceedings to the same length of time as other orders in the same case. Provides for periodic review.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 272	Allows a subpoena for records relating to child abuse or neglect to be served on a hospital by certified mail.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 724	Provides for discovery of records and reports in child protective proceedings and provides for a petition to withhold records if disclosure would endanger the child. Establishes a procedure to allow the child to be safely examined.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 727	Provides that when an abused or neglected child is temporarily removed from a home without a court order, the caregiver must be informed concerning the person removing the child and the agency to which the child will be taken. Requires the court to consider removing the abuser, rather than the child.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 688	Requires a judge to consider whether a trial delay would adversely affect a child victim or witness in a physical or sexual abuse case when deciding on a continuance.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 385	Authorizes the juvenile court to remove a sexual offender from a child's home as a condition of the child's release from shelter care.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 194	Extends the statute of limitations for certain sexual crimes against children to any time before the victim reaches age 19 or within seven years of the crime, whichever is longer.

SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 233 Waives confidentiality privileges for social workers in judicial proceedings involving child abuse or neglect.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 808 Provides for the termination of parental rights if the parent has seriously injured or killed another of his or her children.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 317 Extends the statute of limitations for civil actions and criminal prosecutions in child sexual abuse cases until the child is age 18. Extends the criminal statute of limitations for specified child sexual abuse crimes to seven years after the act or three years after the victim is age 18, whichever is later.

Definitions/Offenses/Penalties

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1402 Creates and defines continuous sexual abuse of a child, and makes it a felony punishable by six, 12 or 16 years imprisonment.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 139 Includes minor child under the definition of domestic abuse.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 163 Defines pattern of sexual abuse involving a child and enhances the penalty for any person who commits sexual assault on a child pursuant to a pattern of sexual abuse.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 127 Defines sexual activity involving children as a dangerous crime for the purpose of determining pretrial detention.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 381 Allows the court to suspend a sentence of abandonment to enable the defendant to support the abandoned youth.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1605 Makes willful abandonment of a child under age one a felony if it results in the child's death. Provides a prison term of 10 to 25 years.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 305 Prohibits records of felony child abuse and exploitation convictions from being reduced or expunged.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-274, 86-275, and 86-659 Expands definition of neglect to include newborns addicted to drugs.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-403 Requires the Department of Children and Family Services to file for the termination of a parent's rights when a child in the department's custody has been found to be abused by the child's parents, and the parent has been convicted of aggravated battery.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-575 Increases the penalties for aggravated battery of a child.

IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-601 Provides that a child shall not be considered neglected or abused solely because the child is not attending school. The Department of Children and Family Services is required to notify the appropriate school officials when a truancy report is received.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-835 Increases the penalty for a second or subsequent false report of child abuse or neglect from a misdemeanor to a felony.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 149, Sec. 4 Provides for proceedings to terminate the parental-child relationship of a person convicted of child sexual abuse when the victim is the child of the perpetrator's spouse, or any biological or adoptive child of that person.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 229 Defines desertion of a child. Includes desertion, parental incapacity, imprisonment, and substance abuse as grounds for adjudication as a child in need of assistance.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 230, Secs. 1-3 Defines a child in need of assistance to include a child who has been abused, neglected, or caused mental injury by any member of the child's household. Defines mental injury. Describes confidential access to a child during an investigation. Sets forth parameters for observation, interviews, and examinations of a child.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 87 Makes a child's death resulting from abuse a first degree murder offense.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 89 Allows an affirmative defense to a prosecution for the crime of indecent liberties with a child if the child was married to the accused at the time.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 90 Adds audio tape recordings to definitions of child sexual exploitation.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 196 Allows the court to order psychological evaluations and counseling as a condition of probation for child sex offenders with costs paid by the probationer.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 401 Defines the crime of gross sexual assault. Clarifies definitions of sexual abuse of a minor and incest.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 395 Changes definitions of abuse and neglect to include causing significant harm or risk of significant harm to a child. Specifies that neglect includes leaving a child unattended. Provides an exception for non-medical religious treatment.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 20 Expands the definition of substantial bodily harm of an unborn child to include causing its premature birth.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 113 Expands definition of a child in need of protection or services to include a child who resides or would reside with a perpetrator of child abuse.

MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 190, Sec. 2 Establishes a statute of limitations for bringing an action for damages based on personal injury caused by sexual abuse. A civil action may be brought against a person who committed the sexual abuse or negligently permitted the sexual abuse to occur.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 285, Secs. 5-6 Expands the definition of a child in need of protection or services to include the victim of emotional maltreatment.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 5, Secs. 2-4, Art. 6, Secs. 12, 14, and 16, and Art. 10, Sec. 7 Increases the penalties for certain crimes against an unborn child and for sexual exploitation of a child and for unreasonable restraint or confinement or malicious punishment of a child under age 18. Defines neglect to include prenatal exposure to a controlled substance.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 566 Clarifies definition of criminal child abuse so that actual mutilation need not occur. Creates a new offense of condoning an incident of criminal abuse.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 573 Requires videos defined as pornographic for minors, or which depict offensive violence, to be displayed or maintained in a separate area in a retail store. Makes it a civil offense to rent or sell such videos to anyone under age 17. Prohibits obscene or indecent telephone communications made for commercial purposes and provides penalties.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 81 Makes the death of a minor resulting from sexual abuse a capital offense.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 174 Raises the maximum sentence for incest offenders from 10 to 20 years in cases where the offender injures anyone in the course of the crime or where the victim is under age 16 and the offender is three or more years older than the victim.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 474 Clarifies definition of threatened harm. Specifies physical injury resulting from excessive corporal punishment. Adds staff of a daycare facility to those responsible for a child's welfare. Expands definitions of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 408, Secs. 1-2 Makes the death of a child resulting from physical or sexual abuse first degree murder. Defines substantial mental harm to include an injury to a child's intellectual or psychological capacity, or emotional condition.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 659, Secs. 5-8 Makes it a crime for a minor to abuse or neglect a child. Expands penalties for sexual exploitation of a minor. Allows parole or probation in such cases only when the person convicted would not be a menace to others.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 146 Expands definition of a person responsible for a child's welfare to include those providing care outside the home. Requires reports of abuse and neglect to include the name of the person responsible for the child's welfare.

NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 170 Increases criminal penalties for child pornography and child sexual exploitation offenses.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 287 Makes obstructing the reporting or investigation of child abuse or neglect a misdemeanor criminal offense.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 351 Increases criminal penalties for physical child abuse. Makes abuse resulting in great bodily harm or death a first degree felony.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 477 Provides that knowingly making a false report of child abuse is a class A misdemeanor. Requires local agencies and the state Department of Social Services to refer suspected cases of false reporting to the appropriate law enforcement agency.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 169 Prohibits possessing, producing, directing or promoting child pornography and provides a penalty.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 242 Prohibits discharge of a teacher or non-renewal of a contract if an investigation of abuse or neglect determined there was no probable cause to support the allegation, or if a court decision is pending. Allows suspension when a school board is notified that a court has made a finding of probable cause.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257 Defines child abuse and neglect in out-of-home placements including daycare, foster care, group homes, and state institutions.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chaps. 253 and 259 Classifies certain actions that result in a child's death as first degree murder.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 985 Creates the crime of murder by abuse. Applies to the death of a child under age 14 or a dependent person. Provides a penalty of life imprisonment.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 195 Raises from 14 to 16 the age at which a person who engages in sexual contact with a person younger than age 16 is guilty of a felony. Provides that children age 10 to 15 who engage in sexual contact are guilty of a misdemeanor.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 357 Provides that persons who have assumed the care, custody, or control of a child may be held criminally liable for failure to prevent serious injury or serious physical or mental deficiency or impairment to the child.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 361 Makes possession of child pornography a second degree felony.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 904 Clarifies the definition of abandonment. Specifies the degree of offense for various abandonment actions.

TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1265 Expands the definition of neglect to include refusal by a parent to allow a child to return home after running away or after placement in residential treatment. Adds definition of child abuse to the domestic violence statutes relating to protective orders.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 206 Expands the definition of a neglected child to include a child at risk of being abused or neglected because of the abuse or neglect of another child in the same home.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 255 Specifies that for rape of a child, or object rape of a child, any touching is sufficient to constitute the relevant element of the offense.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 287 Prohibits corporal punishment by public school personnel. Defines corporal punishment. Provides for exceptions.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 317 Extends the statute of limitations for civil actions and criminal prosecutions in child sexual abuse cases until the child is age 18. Restores the sexual crimes of statutory rape and indecent liberties. Extends the criminal statute of limitations for specified child sexual abuse crimes to seven years after the act or three years after the victim is age 18, whichever is later.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 320 Establishes procedures for terminating certified and classified public school personnel who are convicted or plead guilty to child abuse or neglect offenses. Provides for permanent revocation of a teaching certificate and termination of contracts for services.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 332, Secs. 4-5 Establishes a court administered panel to study the effectiveness of alternatives to prison sentences for sexual offenders. Directs the sentencing guidelines commission to evaluate the effectiveness of mandatory treatment for imprisoned sexual offenders.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 408 Allows a court to consider as a mitigating factor the fact that a defendant or the children of the defendant suffered continuing abuse by the victim of the offense, where the offense was a response to the abuse, and allows imposing a sentence below the standard range.

Financing

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 656 Establishes a separate fund to provide for the operational expenses of the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 353 Clarifies that, except for federal funds, all monies received for the prevention of child abuse and neglect must be deposited in the Children's Trust Fund.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 603 Reenacts the Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council Act. Requires local councils to be funded through the county Children's Trust Fund, or from the state Children's Trust Fund if there is no county fund. Describes council composition and responsibilities.

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 175 Creates the Children's Trust Fund and board to make grants and to provide assistance for child abuse prevention. Imposes a $10 marriage license fee to fund the program.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts., P.A. 336 Abolishes the Children's Trust Fund Council and transfers its responsibilities to the Department of Children and Youth Services (DCYS). Creates a trust fund council within DCYS to raise money and review grants for child abuse and prevention.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 757 Establishes a Children's Trust Fund Advisory Board to review applications and make recommendations for grants for innovative child abuse and neglect prevention, treatment and educational programs. Provides for a governor-appointed board and prescribes its powers and duties.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 509 Establishes a children's trust fund from an additional fee on birth certificates. Grants and loans may be made from the fund for programs designed to prevent child abuse.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 75 Allows the county to apply for a property lien against individuals who fail to pay court-ordered expenses for the costs of public care or treatment.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 129 Extends the deadline for contributions to the Children's Trust Fund required to match the state's appropriation of $500,000.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 132 Provides for the tax-exempt status of the Children's Trust Fund.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 223 Appropriates $250,000 to the governor's office for grants for domestic and sexual abuse shelter programs, or training programs for workers in related areas. Specifies minimum services to be included in grant programs.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 304 Imposes a $5 fee on marriage licenses until 1995 for child abuse and prevention.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1042p Directs the Department of Health and Social Services to award grants to establish children-in-crisis programs in counties with high numbers of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect.

Legal Representation/Guardian Ad Litem/Advocates

ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 281 Authorizes a statewide network of Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) programs to be administered by child advocate coordinators. Prescribes duties, rights, powers and immunities of GALs. Creates an account to provide grants to establish GAL programs in judicial districts.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 272, Secs. 3-5 and 7 Makes appointment of a GAL or court-appointed special advocate (CASA) discretionary in cases of child abuse and neglect but requires appointment for a child in need of services who may endanger himself or others. Allows a GAL or CASA to petition the court to

	require a parent to participate in a care program or to terminate the parent-child relationship when the parent is convicted of abusing the child. Allows juvenile courts in adjacent counties to establish joint or multiple county services or to contract for the services.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 641 Establishes a court-appointed special advocate program in the juvenile court system to provide volunteers whose primary purpose is to ensure that children in juvenile court proceedings are provided with appropriate services and case planning. Grants CASAs access to juvenile court records.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 92 Provides for the same privileged communication between a GAL and a child as between attorney and client. Allows a GAL to act in the best interests of the child when the child cannot do so.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 363, Sec. 6 Gives CASAs full access to relevant records. Provides for confidentiality of records.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 922 Establishes a state funding mechanism for CASA programs to be administered by the Office of Court Administration. Authorizes the office to contract for services with eligible CASA programs to expand existing services for abused and neglected children.

Organization/Oversight

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 603 Reenacts the Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council Act. Requires local councils to be funded through the county Children's Trust Fund, or from the state Children's Trust Fund if there is no county fund. Describes council composition and responsibilities.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 336 Abolishes the Children's Trust Fund Council and transfers its responsibilities to the Department of Children and Youth Services. Creates a trust fund council within DCYS to raise money and review grants for child abuse and prevention.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 361 Requires the Office of State Planning to develop and coordinate a program to control violent behavior, including child abuse and sexual assault. Requires a review of criminal statutes, development of proposed legislation, and provides for technical assistance. Appropriates $100,000 for the 1989-1990 fiscal year.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 223 Requires agencies licensed by the Departments of Human Services and Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop a written policy regarding child abuse and neglect within the agency.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 483, Sec. 34 Allows hospitals to establish suspected child abuse and neglect committees.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 4, Sec. 20 Creates a legislative commission to study the operation of the child protective system at the state and county level, the state's reporting act, and prevention and intervention services for sexually aggressive or abused children.

NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 60 Establishes a uniform numbering system for child abuse and neglect cases, to be used by all state agencies involved in the investigation, intervention, or disposition of a case.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 330 Extends access to records concerning a child in need of supervision or in a neglect or abuse case to any state government social services agency, an Indian tribe, a foster parent, health and mental health care professionals, and other court-ordered persons.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 985 Authorizes an interim study of homicide by abuse and other criminal homicide statutes.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 998 Provides for the formation of county-level interdisciplinary teams to develop protocols for investigation of child abuse cases and for interviewing victims. Provides for the formation of a statewide team to review fatality cases.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 234 Authorizes appointment of a foster parent to child protection teams assisting in the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 304 Extends the termination date of the Council for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect to 1994 and clarifies its funding from marriage license fees.

Prevention/Treatment

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 172 Prohibits the religion of a parent or caretaker from limiting access of a child to medical care in a life-threatening situation, or when a serious handicap or disability would result. Authorizes court-ordered medical treatment in such cases.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 233 Requires protective child care payments to certain families eligible for financial assistance for child abuse or neglect. Requires the Department of Human Services to make a referral and to establish the rate of payment.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 360 Establishes a school-based counseling program for abused or neglected children funded by fees assessed against defendants convicted of crimes. Requires the Commissioner of Education to appoint a team to design and evaluate the program.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 658 Requires each school district to provide child abuse anti-victimization programs.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1265 Requires the Department of Human Services to develop a baseline of services designed to prevent removal of a child from the home, and to reunify the family when removal is necessary to prevent further abuse. Authorizes the court to require family participation in a service plan.
WI	1989 Wis. Laws, Act 31 Requires treatment and placement plans to include an assessment of risk to a child's physical well-being and a plan to control these risks. Requires the investigator to take a child into custody if such a risk exists in the home.

Reporting/Investigations

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 28 Allows certified public school counselors to access confidential child abuse information reported by school counselors.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 687 Amends statutes to allow exchange of central registry reports with other states.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 824 Requires the Department of Human Resources to cooperate with other agencies in forming multi-disciplinary teams to investigate reports of sexual and serious physical abuse.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1053 Requires local officials and social services agencies to notify licensed child care facilities when an employee of the facility is charged with child abuse.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1169 Authorizes information concerning child abuse reports to be disclosed to the state Board of Prison Terms when parole revocation proceedings involving a parolee charged with child abuse are pending.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 169, Sec. 7 Clarifies immunity from liability for persons involved in a child abuse investigation. Removes liability protections from individuals whose actions are found to be malicious.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 160 Allows physicians to perform diagnostic tests to detect child abuse, when the child has been placed in the custody of a hospital or the Department of Children and Youth Services. Requires DCYS and local police to notify each other when they receive reports of abuse. Requires DCYS to disclose non-identifying information to a legislative committee.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 168 Requires school boards to adopt a written policy and procedures for dealing with youth suicide prevention and suicide attempts. Authorizes boards to establish student assistance programs on youth suicide.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 382 Establishes a reporting system for child sexual abuse cases and their disposition.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-716 Requires supervisors and administrators of public assistance to report child abuse.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-835 Increases the penalty for a second or subsequent false report of child abuse or neglect from a misdemeanor to a felony.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-904 Clarifies the release of information in child abuse and neglect reports. Provides for retention of records relating to child sexual abuse. Prohibits an employer from taking punitive action against an employee for reporting child abuse or neglect.

IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 65 Authorizes release of child abuse information to certain judicial and correctional personnel.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 230, Secs. 1-3, 5-11, and 13 Requires health practitioners to report child abuse when a child is infected with a sexually transmitted disease. Requires written notification to a child's parents within five days of initiating an investigation, unless the child would be endangered. Provides for interviews of the perpetrator and the child. Requires a report to the court within four days of its completion. Requires the establishment of multi-disciplinary investigation teams in counties with more than 50 child abuse reports annually.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 270, Secs. 1-7 Authorizes disclosure of information in child abuse reports and investigations to researchers, licensing agencies and others. Adds CASAs and GALs as persons mandated to report child abuse or neglect. Allows an initial interview with a child without prior notification to the parent or custodian.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 327 Grants authorized persons of the state and local social services agencies access to juvenile court records in cases involving a child in need of assistance in order for those agencies to conduct a child abuse or neglect investigation.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 641 Grants CASAs access to juvenile court records.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 730 Makes health practitioners who specialize in the psychiatric treatment of pedophilia subject to the mandatory reporting of child abuse and neglect laws.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 396 Requires mandated reporters to disclose, upon request, information which would aid an investigation of child abuse or neglect. Provides immunity from civil or criminal action for disclosure. Prohibits employers from discharging, discriminating, or retaliating against an employee who discloses requested information.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 177 Classifies law enforcement information relating to the alleged abuse or neglect of a child by the child's caretaker as private data.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 5, Secs. 5-6 Requires certain mandated reporters to report to the local welfare agency if the person knows or has reason to believe that a pregnant woman has used a controlled substance. Allows similar reports, voluntarily, by any person. Requires toxicology tests and reports by physicians of pregnant women and newborns under certain circumstances. Provides immunity from liability for testing.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 566 Requires the statewide child abuse reporting hotline to stay open 24 hours, 7 days a week.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 67 Requires interdisciplinary child protective teams to include, where an Indian is involved, a person knowledgeable about Indian culture and family matters.

MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 79 Clarifies statutes to require rather than permit certain professionals and public officials to make reports of suspected abuse or neglect based on information received in their professional or official capacities.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 110 Authorizes disclosure of child abuse and neglect records to a probation officer working with the child who is the subject of a report.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 126, Secs. 1-2 Allows public school employees to participate in interviews of children in grades K-8 who are reported as abused or neglected.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 201 Establishes a maximum of 24 hours for the mandatory reports of suspected abuse and neglect. Requires the report be filed with a law enforcement agency when it involves persons working with children receiving out-of-home child care. Requires the agency to notify the appropriate licensing authority, if any, after receiving a report.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 146 Expands definition of a person responsible for a child's welfare to include those providing care outside the home. Requires reports of abuse and neglect to include the name of the person responsible for the child's welfare.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 166 Requires mandated reporters, under immunity, to allow officials to interview a child who is the subject of a report, without parental consent. Requires interviewers to protect the child from trauma or embarrassment.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 173 Allows access to certain confidential records in an abuse and neglect or child in need of supervision case by persons having a legitimate interest in the child.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 287 Requires reports on reasonable suspicion of abuse or neglect. Requires law enforcement agencies and county social service offices receiving reports to notify each other and provide oral and written information. Allows access to abuse and neglect records by law enforcement officers.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 110 Requires an investigation of child abuse to include an interview of the child in the absence of the alleged abuser.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 194 Adds dental hygienists as mandated reporters of child abuse.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 292 Makes reports from the central child abuse registry available to child protective service agencies in other states when the information is needed in an investigation of child abuse or neglect.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 434 Prohibits the disclosure of the employer of a person who makes a report of child abuse or neglect to the state's central registry.

NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 477 Provides that knowingly making a false report of child abuse is a class A misdemeanor. Requires local agencies and the state Department of Social Services to refer suspected cases of false reporting to the appropriate law enforcement agency.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 548 Establishes a five-member children's protection team to investigate suspected child abuse in children's psychiatric centers and children's units in adult psychiatric centers.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 749 Requires an administrative review and investigation of the death of a child who was in the care of an agency or was named in a child abuse report. Requires a report of the investigation to local and state officials within six months of the child's death. Requires an annual report on the number, status, and findings of the investigations of deaths.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 585 Authorizes medical personnel to photograph abused children upon request of a reporter. Requires reporters to provide information sought by the state on request and adds a penalty for failure to supply information. Allows for, rather than requires, investigation of the home or school environment.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 586 Requires agency and law enforcement coordination to avoid multiple interviews of child abuse victims. Authorizes interviews without the consent of the child or the child's caregivers. Requires notification of school officials when interviews are conducted on school property.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 587 Requires the Department of Human Services to adopt rules for conducting hearings and resolving complaints made by the subject of abuse and neglect investigation.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 588 Allows for civil action against an employer who retaliates against an employee for reporting suspected abuse or neglect, or against a person who willfully makes a false report or causes a false report to be made. Employee includes a child who is the subject of a report.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 67 Grants immunity to individuals who allow child abuse investigators access to a child victim in an abuse case.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 65 Adds firefighters and emergency medical technicians to persons mandated to report child abuse and neglect.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 998 Requires notice to parents or other caregivers when a child is taken into protective custody. Allows a physical examination of a child in protective custody to preserve evidence of sexual abuse. Allows a child age 12 or older to refuse consent for an examination.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 80 Requires an investigation of child abuse and neglect to include personal contact with the child and any other children in the household. Requires interviews of the child or children to be conducted outside the presence of the alleged abuser.

SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 232 Clarifies definitions of school personnel required to report child abuse and neglect.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 371, Sec. 8 Provides that a person assisting in the investigation of a child abuse report be immune from liability.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 658 Requires the Central Education Agency to develop a policy governing child abuse reporting required of school district personnel, including cooperation with law enforcement officials and the Department of Human Services in investigations.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1003 Requires state agencies to provide information for child abuse investigations within 10 days of the request.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1265 Expands mandatory reporting to include reports of suspected abuse of a child by anyone, not just the child's caretaker. Requires investigations of child abuse or neglect involving a person other than the child's caretaker to be made by a law enforcement agency.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, S.J.R. 10 Encourages state and local agencies to develop training programs, policies and techniques designed to improve the investigative process in child sexual abuse cases.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 109 Requires child protective agencies to report complaint information in certain cases where abuse or neglect is suspected.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 547 Authorizes local child protective agencies to provide information regarding child abuse reports and investigations involving military personnel to family service representatives of the U.S. Armed Forces.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 22 Requires the Department of Social and Health Services to notify law enforcement agencies within 24 hours of receiving information on an emergency case of child abuse or neglect, and within 72 hours in other cases. Requires the same notification by law enforcement agencies to the department.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 125 Authorizes the state Division of Public Assistance and Social Services to contract for services needed to provide a 24-hour telephone line for child protective services.

Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

(Also see Court Procedures and Definitions/Offenses/Penalties)

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 402 Establishes an anti-obscenity code based on community standards. Prohibits the production or distribution of obscene materials that are harmful to minors. Imposes penalties and provides for certain defenses.

HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 191 Establishes a unit within adult probation to supervise, monitor, assess, and treat intra-family sexual assault offenders as an alternative sentence or a condition of sentence.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 263 Specifies that renting hard core pornography is illegal. Makes second offenders guilty of a felony. Adds penalties for processors of obscene film and for obscene telephone communications to minors.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 96 Prohibits the expungement of convictions for certain attempted crimes against children, primarily involving sexual abuse or exploitation.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap, 290, Art. 5, Secs. 2-4, Art. 6, Sec. 14, and Art. 10, Sec. 7 Increases penalties for certain crimes against an unborn child and for sexual exploitation of a child.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 293 Requires sex offenders to register with state corrections authorities and local law enforcement officials upon release from prison. Empowers a sentencing judge to impose employment restrictions on offenders in order to protect potential future victims. Mandates treatment for sex offenders in state prisons.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 571 Prohibits the display and distribution of obscene material to minors. Imposes penalties and provides for certain defenses.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 332, Secs. 2, 6, and 7 Encourages prosecutors to avoid prefiling diversion agreements in sexual assault cases. Restricts delays of trials in child sexual abuse cases.

Training

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1053 Requires the state Department of Social Services to prescribe training regulations in child abuse and neglect reporting for employees of children's facilities and for departmental staff.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 168 Requires teacher training programs and school in-service training programs to include a mental health component in addition to the child abuse and youth suicide issues.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 172 Requires state and municipal police to include courses on child abuse and suicide intervention in their basic training programs.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 726 Establishes a committee to recommend a training program for persons who are required to report child abuse and neglect.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 194 Adds dental hygienists as mandated reporters of child abuse. Requires dental hygienists to complete two hours of training in the identification and reporting of child abuse when applying for a license or a renewal.

OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 998 Requires development of a training program for law enforcement officers investigating child abuse cases and interviewing victims.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 998 Requires training and continuing education for those who must investigate child abuse allegations.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 223 Appropriates $250,000 to the governor's office for grants for domestic and sexual abuse shelter programs, or training programs for workers in related areas. Specifies minimum services to be included in grant programs.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1237 Requires the Departments of Human Services and Mental Health, the Youth Commission, the Juvenile Probation Commission, and the Central Education Agency to develop an interagency training program for staff involved in assessment, case planning, case management, and in-home or direct delivery of services to children, youth, and families.

Victim and Witness Protection

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 876, Secs. 2-8 Allows admission of out-of-court statements made by children under age 12 in child sex abuse trials. Specifies required circumstances and procedures.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1220 Establishes demonstration programs to improve the treatment of child victim witnesses in the attorney general's office and the judicial council. Provides for county participation, and requires program evaluations. Projects will focus on investigation, child advocacy, and judicial proceedings.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 177 Specifies that when the testimony of a child victim of sexual abuse age 12 or younger is taken outside the courtroom, the defendant can be excluded only upon a showing of compelling need. Authorizes the court to use special procedures when a child victim testifies in open court. Creates a new oath for swearing in witnesses age 12 or younger.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 48 Allows a child witness in any criminal proceeding to be accompanied at the witness stand by a parent, counselor, or friend. Provides for exceptions where defendant's constitutional rights would be unduly prejudiced.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 53 Permits child witnesses in child abuse proceedings to testify via closed-circuit television.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap 303 Provides for expedited court proceedings in all criminal cases involving child victims or child witnesses.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 377 Allows a child witness in any child protection hearing to be accompanied at the witness stand by a parent, counselor, or friend. Provides for exceptions where defendant's constitutional rights would be unduly prejudiced.

IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-554, Sec. 2 Requires that a court determine in the judge's chambers a child's competency to testify as a witness.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 230, Sec. 23 Repeals statute allowing use of a one-way mirror or screen for a child's testimony. Allows videotaped depositions on a finding that the child is not available for courtroom testimony.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 279 Establishes a victim assistance program to administer family violence prevention grants and services. Requires confidential presentence investigations, victim impact statements and notification of victims prior to offender parole hearings.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 103, Secs. 1-4 Requires notification of the victim of certain child abuse crimes, or the victim's family, as to when parole hearings are scheduled and upon release of a prison inmate into the community.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 190, Secs. 4-5 Requires oral and written notification to a victim of sexual assault or violent crime or a minor victim's parents when a person arrested for the crime is to be released from pretrial detention.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 85 Allows the videotaped testimony of a sex crime victim to be admitted as evidence in the prosecution of other offenses arising from the same incident.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 293 Requires sex offenders to register with state corrections and authorities and local law enforcement officials upon release from prison. Empowers a sentencing judge to impose employment restrictions on offenders in order to protect potential victims. Mandates treatment for sex offenders in state prisons.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 33 Prohibits terminating an employee for appearing in court with or on behalf of a child. Allows a civil action for illegal termination.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 659, Secs. 1-4 Extends the time limit for a victim of child sexual abuse or exploitation to apply for victim compensation from age 18 to age 21. Requires training in victim interview methods. Allows payment for counseling to relatives or a member of the household of murder victims.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 157 Allows a minor mother and her children to be housed for 30 days in a youth service shelter or domestic violence shelter in the event of domestic abuse.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 300 Allows closed circuit television testimony in a sexual abuse case by a child victim under age 10. Requires a finding that testimony in open court might result in severe emotional or psychological harm to the child.

CHILD CARE/EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Administration

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 202 Creates the Early Childhood Commission and outlines its membership and duties.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 400 Enlarges the Child Care Facility Review Board from seven to 12 members. Includes Head Start representatives and family daycare providers.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1042 Clarifies existing language by specifying that the corporate tax credit can be applied for the care of sick children.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 101, Sec. 2 Transfers the administration of the Prekindergarten Early Intervention Program from the Department of Education to the district school boards. Changes the funding criteria.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 2 Creates the State Coordinating Council for Early Childhood Services to coordinate programs that serve preschool children.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 5 Requires the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to establish a statewide resource and referral network.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 148, Secs. 1, 4, 5, and 9 Increases the membership of the Board for the Coordination of Child Care Regulation from seven to 22. Requires the board to study current child care regulation statutes and recommend changes.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 149, Secs. 1-3 Changes the Board for the Coordination of Child Care Regulation, increasing the membership and representation from the public and private sectors. Directs the board to conduct a two-year study of the laws governing child care regulations and to make recommendations for changes.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 206, Secs. 6, 8, and 11 Requires local school districts to establish early childhood education committees to review community child care needs. Instructs education department to operate a grant program for innovative in-school programming for at-risk youth in kindergarten through third grade. Requires the Child Development Coordinating Council to develop a definition for at-risk children in early elementary and before- and after-school child care.
KS	1989 Kans. Sess. Laws, Chap. 240 Increases from seven to 15 the membership of the coordinating council on early childhood developmental services.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Secs. 1-4 and 7 Designates the Department of Family Services as the lead agency in a statewide program to improve child care services.

MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Secs. 4-5 Allows the Department of Family Services to award grants to organizations providing child care resource and referral services. Creates a 10-member child care advisory council to advise the Department of Family Services on all child-care matters.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., A.C.R. 47, File 178 Requires the legislative commission to study the availability of affordable child care in the state.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 290 Creates the Office of Child Development to carry out the policies of the child development board.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 342 Requires that a pediatrician be appointed to the Child Day Care Commission.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Secs. 10.1-10.2 Creates the 14-member Commission on the Family to study various child care issues including employer-supported child care and federal welfare reform.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 580 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to submit state plans and to seek federal waivers under the Family Support Act (FSA). Specifies the state and county share of administrative and programs costs, and requires counties to appropriate funds to cover local costs.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 477, Secs. 5-6 Requires the Department of Education and the Office of Community College Services to monitor statewide prekindergarten and parent education programs. Expands representation of the Advisory Committee to include members from the Early Intervention Council and the child care community.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 835 Includes representatives from Oregon's Great Start Program on the Oregon Youth Services Commission. Requires the commission to monitor and evaluate Great Start services.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, J.R. 35 Authorizes the special legislative commission on child care created in 1985 to continue its study and report its findings to the legislature by February 6, 1990.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, J.R. 217 Creates a permanent 25-member legislative commission on child care to ensure that the state has a network of services and to act as an advisory body.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision V Creates a 15-member Public/Private Child Care Council to review such issues as employer-supported child care and liability insurance.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1207 Creates the Child Care Development Board and a Child Care Advisory Committee to develop child care programs for state employees using state-owned buildings.

UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 126 Transfers education and employment services, refugee services and child care services from the Division of Family Services to the Office of Assistance Payments.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 146 Creates the State Council for At-Risk Children and Youth. Requires that it implement early intervention pilot programs for at-risk children in kindergarten through third grade.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 614 Creates the Council on Child Day Care and Early Childhood Programs to coordinate daycare and early childhood programs. Requires the council to emphasize programs for at-risk 4-year-olds and interagency coordination.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 340k, 340l, 1320j-1320n, and 1323c Creates a program to award early childhood family education center grants and appropriates funds through fiscal year 1991.

Background Checks/Screening

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 8 Allows the Commissioner of Human Resources to deny registration to a family daycare home based on the homeowner's criminal record or felony conviction.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 10 Allows the Department of Public Safety to provide criminal history information to licensed child care agencies and adoption investigators.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 701 Requires employers to pay for criminal history checks on employees who supervise children.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 324 Requires adults who reside in a registered family daycare home to obtain a criminal background investigation.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 464 Allows daycare facilities to access criminal history records of volunteers.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, S. 140 Allows licensed family daycare providers and Head Start agencies to access criminal history records of prospective employees.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 26 Requires criminal history checks of child care personnel prior to licensure or registration of a facility, and comprehensive inquiries into the facility, program, and care-givers in a family daycare home.

Employer Support of Child Care

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1042 Clarifies that the corporate tax credit can be applied for the care of sick children.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1352, Secs. 11, 12, and 80.6 Increases the corporate tax credit for constructing child care facilities from $20,000 to $50,000.

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 248 Requires a child care needs assessment to be performed for employees in new or remodeled state buildings that accommodate 300 or more employees. Requires the Department of Public Works to set aside adequate space for licensed facilities if at least 30 children need child care services and care is otherwise unavailable.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 364 Extends existing child care tax credits to firms that establish centers that are not used primarily by their employees' children. Prohibits firms which regularly engage in the construction or operation of child care centers from claiming the credit.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 344 Deletes the requirement that University of Hawaii child care services be self-supporting. Allows the existing revolving fund created to fund child care centers to be used for child care programs established by the university. Allows the university to create a child care program and not just a pilot project.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 285 Allows for an income tax credit to a taxpayer that pays for or provides child day services to its employees or provides facilities for the services.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 169 Decreases the budget for child care in two state office buildings by $100,000.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 706 Provides a 15 percent corporate tax credit on employer expenditures for dependent care assistance to employees at licensed or registered facilities. Limits tax credit to $1,250 per employee.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 411 Provides guaranteed loans, up to $10,000, to businesses to develop or expand licensed child care facilities. Requires providers to serve Title XX children.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 458, Secs. 1-4 Authorizes a dependent care assistance program for employees in state agencies, community colleges, public schools and the University of North Carolina.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Secs. 10.1-10.2 Creates the 14-member Commission on the Family to study various child care issues including employer-supported child care and federal welfare reform.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision II Provides a 50 percent tax credit to employers that provide or pay for child care services for their employees. Credit is limited to $100,000 for start-up costs and to $3,000 per employee.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision V Creates a 15-member Public/Private Child Care Council to review such issues as employer-supported child care and liability insurance.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1207 Creates the Child Care Development Board and a Child Care Advisory Committee to develop child care programs for state employees using state-owned buildings.

Financing/Service Expansion

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 202 Creates the $2.1 million Child Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Fund for expansion or development of child care facilities.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 633 Provides alternative financing to remove asbestos from private non-profit preschools and public and private non-profit child care centers.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 905 Extends the pilot Child Care Initiative Project through the 1994-95 fiscal year. Decreases the necessary match of each state dollar from $4 to $2.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1263 Requires the Department of Education to establish intergenerational child care services in a senior care center in Oakland.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 7-8 Creates the Child Care Trust Fund to expand child care services and make loans to expand the availability of family daycare homes.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 322 Increases the income tax credit for dependent care to a minimum of 15 percent and a maximum of 25 percent of adjusted gross income.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 596 Increases the individual loan amount available from the Child Care Facilities Direct Loan Fund from 20 percent to 50 percent of applicants' costs for renovation, construction, or purchase of a child care facility, unless the applicant is also receiving a direct loan guaranteed by the daycare facilities loan guarantee fund.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Sec. 5 Allows the Department of Family Services to award grants to organizations providing child care resource and referral services. Creates a 10-member child care advisory council to advise the Department of Family Services on all child care matters.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 734 Increases the earned income disregard amounts for work and child care expenses as mandated by the FSA.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 354 Allows Mecklenburg county and the city of Charlotte to lease public property to for-profit corporations for child care purposes.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 408 Makes state purchasing services available to licensed non-profit residential child care facilities.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 65 Authorizes the issuance and sale of tax-exempt bonds up to $1,362,000 for the construction of a child care center at the University of North Dakota.

OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257 Defines out-of-home child abuse and child neglect in out-of-home placements including daycare, foster care, group homes, and state institutions.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, J.R. 126 Urges the U.S. Congress to enact the Act for Better Child Care bill (H.R. 30 and S.B. 5).
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision III Requires the Health and Human Services Finance Commission to create child development services in various counties, subject to legislative appropriation.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 420 Creates the Child Care Facilities Guarantee Corporation to administer a guaranteed loan program to start-up and expand child care facilities. Directs the fund level to be maintained at $1 million and requires that each loan not exceed $250,000.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 748 Requires the Central Education Program to establish pilot parent involvement education programs in school districts. Targets parents with children under 3 years old.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 214, Sec. 19 Allows child care costs to be awarded in a child support case if the costs are associated with the career or occupational training of the custodial parent.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 2266s Allows school boards to apply for learning assistance grants to integrate early childhood education and child care.

Regulation and Licensing

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 46 Creates a voluntary registry for family daycare homes exempt from licensing requirements. Allows the Department of Human Services to inspect registered homes to ensure compliance with regulations.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 399 Redefines the term child care facility. Decreases the number of children allowed in family daycare homes to five or less. Allows the Child Care Facilities Review Board to seek an injunction without bond against a person who has been denied a license or whose license has been suspended or revoked.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 70 Extends licensure and regulation of family daycare homes to 1993.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 70 Creates pilot projects in two counties to test the effect of allowing two additional children in family daycare homes. Excludes children over 10 years old who live in the home of the provider in counting children to determine capacity.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 81 Requires the state Department of Education to conduct a study on the impact of adult-to-child ratios in child development programs for children 3 to 5 years old.

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 256 Requires the Department of Social Services to review and streamline the licensing procedures for child care centers and family daycare homes every third fiscal year beginning in 1992-93.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 206 Provides confidentiality to individuals reporting complaints against a family daycare home to the Department of Human Resources, or against a daycare center or a group daycare home to the Department of Health Services.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4 Requires rules to be established for school-aged child care. Once established, the rules will replace licensing requirements for certain school-aged child care.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 25 Allows for the substitution of indoor for outdoor play space, if outdoor space is unavailable. Substitutions must meet certain requirements.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1795 Allows religious-based daycare centers to be commissioned by the Department of Human Services, rather than licensed, and requires them to operate under the same standards and regulations as licensed centers.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-554 Prevents a child care facility from reapplying for a license for 12 months when there is evidence that the license was revoked because the faculty is incapable of meeting licensing standards.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 50 Provides that state and county welfare departments may not charge a fee for doing criminal history checks of persons who are applying for or have already received family daycare licenses.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 149, Secs. 1-3 Changes the Board for the Coordination of Child Care Regulation, increasing the membership and representation from the public and private sectors. Directs the board to conduct a two-year study of the laws governing child care regulations and to make recommendations for changes.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 206 Allows child care centers to operate school buses to transport children to and from educational and recreational functions.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 230, Sec. 21 Requires the Department of Social Services to disclose child abuse information prior to the conclusion of court proceedings, if the information will affect child care regulatory decisions.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 491 Prevents condominiums and homeowner associations from restricting daycare or family daycare homes on the premises unless the restriction is approved by a majority of the members eligible to vote. Provides that daycare and family daycare providers in condominiums and homeowner associations must obtain liability insurance and may not operate without such insurance.

MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 210 Requires the Missouri Children's Services Commission to develop a plan to improve the quality of child daycare programs statewide.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 644 Requires immunization of students attending preschools and postsecondary schools.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Sec. 11 Requires the Department of Family Services to make annual unannounced visits to child care centers. Increases the amount of registered family daycare homes that the department must inspect annually from 15 percent to 20 percent.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 124 Transfers licensing authority for child care facilities caring for less than five children from cities and counties to the state. Allows cities and states to register, rather than license, those facilities that do not meet state standards.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 138, Sec. 18 Requires health authorities to investigate and prevent the spread of communicable diseases in child care facilities and schools.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 409 Prohibits smoking in child care facilities except in designated areas. Requires that the children not be exposed in any way to the smoke.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 642 Requires local governments planning to discontinue the licensing of child care facilities to notify the state Bureau of Services for Child Care 12 months in advance.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 777 Allows children whose families are temporary residents and who lack immunization certificates to be admitted conditionally to child care facilities. Requires the parent to submit proof within 15 days that the child has received or is receiving the required immunizations.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 42 Provides that municipal planning and zoning boards should take care not to discourage or eliminate family-based child care when developing regulations.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 138 Waives the license posting requirement for child care centers in health facilities. Allows for a 15-day suspension of the child care facility if any children are in danger of abuse and neglect.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 290 Creates the seven-member Child Development Board to consider licensing issues.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 538 Adds Haemophilus Influenza Type B (HIB) to the list of communicable diseases requiring immunization as a prerequisite of attending school and daycare.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 234 Exempts recreational programs that are operated less than four months per year from child care regulations.

NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 429 Requires hearings for contested child care cases concerning license revocation or child abuse to be scheduled within 120 days of the date of petition.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision VII Increases the penalties for a person convicted of a sexual offense who applies or accepts employment at a private licensed facility. Increases the fine to providers who violate licensing or registration codes to an amount up to $5,000.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess Laws, Chap. 138, Sec. 3 Allows counties and cities to exempt daycare programs from zoning and safety regulations if the program is affiliated with a church, non-profit youth organization, hospital, school, store, or office building.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 37 Directs the Department of Education to enforce the same child care standards as the Department of Human Services.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 132 Requires the child care centers operated by certain church-related schools to be regulated by the Department of Education.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 219 Requires that safety and fire standards for child care facilities set by the state fire marshal supercede those of other state officials.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 417 Repeals the food service reinspection fee of $25 for child care facilities.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 707 Outlines the conditions under which child care facilities are to be issued provisional licenses. Makes valid the certification of approval of state-operated facilities until the certification is revoked or surrendered.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 194, Sec. 4 Prohibits smoking in schools and in child care facilities, except when children aren't present.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 42 Allows family daycare homes to exceed the maximum limit of six full-time children when providing care for four additional school-aged children during school closings, snow days and vacations. Allows homes to provide care for up to 12 children during summer vacation if at least six children are school-aged and two staff persons are present.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 26 Requires family daycare homes to be registered. Requires random inspection of 5 percent of registered family daycare homes annually.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1137 Allows the state or county social services department to refuse to pay for child care services if the provider or employee has been convicted of a crime relating to the care of children, or has been found to have abused or neglected a child.

School-Aged Child Care/Child Care in Public Schools

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4 Allows school districts to submit proposals to develop school-aged child care programs for at-risk children. Defines at-risk children as those eligible for the free lunch program.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4 Clarifies provisions for a statewide clearinghouse for school-aged child care programs, including program emphasis and administration.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 364, Sec. 11 Provides for the creation of youth enhancement services centers in local school districts to provide after-school activities for elementary and middle-school students.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 353 Permits use of public school facilities by for-profit school-aged child care (SACC) programs. Requires school districts to develop written policies on available space for certain types of child care services. Increases the amount of individual grant awards to SACC programs from $30,000 to $40,000.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 206, Sec. 10 Allows school districts with before- and after-school child care programs to charge for services based on a sliding fee scale, and to provide transportation to children in care.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 414, Secs. 14-18 Allows private secondary schools with at least 60 percent publicly funded students to develop school-based child care services. Provides public subsidies to schools for offering these services to student parents. Requires the schools to provide a course in parenting and child care for students.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 551 Authorizes the Department of Educational and Cultural Services to provide start-up grants to school districts for school-based child care services.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 389 Requires each county of the state to develop plans for delivery of before- and after-school child care services for children between ages 4 and 12.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., A.C.R. 14, File 45 Encourages county school districts to seek sources of money to continue and expand after school programs for latchkey children.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 832 Appropriates $10,000 for the Clark County latchkey program. Requires a matching grant.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 653 Allows school districts to provide reimbursable transportation to specified services to the under school-age children of a school district resident under 21 years old who has not received a high school diploma, provided that the child is accompanied by the parent.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 582 Allows family daycare homes with the maximum allowable number of children (seven) to also provide before- and after-school care to two additional children.

OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 335 Requires the state Board of Education to implement pilot projects offering academically-oriented before- and after-school and summer programs. Implementation is contingent on the availability of funds.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 302 Allows the Children's Service Division to award grants, not to exceed $30,000, to before- and after-school programs. Gives priority to those programs that are adapted to community needs.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 258 Sets $30,000 as the maximum for state grants awarded to a school-aged child care program. Transfers the administration of the grant program to the Department of Human Services.
SC	1989 S.C. Sess. Laws, Act 189, Subdivision IV Authorizes school districts to provide before- and after-school care and child care for children aged 5 to 14 years during holidays. Allows districts to lease school property to other entities for the provision of these services. Allows districts to provide child care for students in half-day kindergarten programs when school is in session.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138 Allows school boards to provide daycare to the children of enrolled students and charge a fee.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 139 Allows school boards to provide before- and after-school care to children enrolled in the school district. Exempts some before- and after-school programs from local zoning and safety ordinances.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 970 Allows school districts to transport students to after-school child care facilities and to charge a fee for this service.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 984 Changes the definition of family daycare to allow the provision of after-school care to six additional children up to 12 total.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1192 Requires certain school districts to hold two public hearings annually on the need for school-aged child care. Creates the School Child Care Services Fund and sets criteria for its use. Transfers to the fund one-half of the state savings in Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) contributions from persons deferring gross salary under the federal dependent care program.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 141 Allows local school boards to authorize the use of school buildings to provide child care services. Requires that services be available to all children regardless of residence. Requires the child care providers to carry liability insurance.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 42 Allows family daycare homes to exceed the maximum limit of six full-time children when providing care for four additional school-aged children during school closings, snow days, and vacations. Allows homes to provide care for up to 12 children during summer vacation if at least six children are school-aged and two staff persons are present.

Services for At-Risk, Special Needs Children/Parent Support/Early Education Services

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 703, Secs. 1-6 Authorizes the state Board of Education to require local school districts to provide a free and appropriate education to handicapped students.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1183 Reactivates an early education program for native American children from prekindergarten through fourth grade. Allows rural school districts with a native American student population of 10 percent or more to apply for program funding.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 183 Clarifies existing language by stating that 5-year-old handicapped children who would be in kindergarten but for such handicap are to be counted as half-day pupils for funding purposes.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 55 Requires pilot family resource centers to provide family training to expectant parents and parents whose only child is under 3 years old.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 101, Secs. 2-3 Requires that 75 percent of the children participating in the prekindergarten Early Intervention Program be economically disadvantaged 4-year-olds. Defines eligibility criteria for the remaining 25 percent. Requires that handicapped children be eligible for the 1991-92 school year.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 101, Sec. 7 Requires school boards to use school buses to transport children in the Prekindergarten Early Intervention Programs.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4 Allows school districts to submit proposals to develop school-aged child care programs for at-risk children. Defines at-risk children as those eligible for the free lunch program.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 1 and 3 Creates the Children's Early Investment Program to provide services and fund programs for children and their families who are at risk of developmental dysfunction. Program goals include reducing teen pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, high-risk pregnancies, and dropout rates.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 1-2 Requires the Departments of Education and of Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop a statewide early intervention program. Provides comprehensive services to at-risk and handicapped children under 5 years old. Creates the Office of Prevention, Early Assistance and Child Development in each department to oversee intra- and interagency coordination.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 6 Creates Child Care Plus to provide high quality child care to at-risk and handicapped preschoolers. Requires the Departments of Education and of Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop standards. Allows Child Care Plus facilities to apply for one-year grants to supplement operational costs.

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 12 Requires the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services to create early intervention and parent education programs at certain perinatal intensive care centers to support at-risk or handicapped infants and their families.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 13 Creates the First Start Program within school districts to provide early intervention and support services to at-risk and handicapped children under age three and their parents.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 78 Establishes children's mental health teams to provide services aimed at reducing inappropriate out-of-home placement and providing early intervention through the early childhood family education program.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 107 Creates a statewide multi-agency program to provide early intervention services to infants at risk of health, developmental, or social problems. Establishes a coordination council.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 367 Requires the Department of Education to implement a statewide early education program focused on children from age 4 to 6 by January 2000. Emphasizes the delivery of early education services using private providers.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 206, Secs. 6, 8, and 11 Instructs the education department to operate a grant program for innovative in-school programming for at-risk youth in kindergarten through third grade. Requires the Child Development Coordinating Council to develop a definition for at-risk children in early elementary and before- and after-school child care.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 377 Creates a statewide, comprehensive program of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with handicaps and their families. Provides for individualized family service plans and for interagency agreements that define the financial responsibility of each agency. Creates an advisory council.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 499 Expands local coordination programs to ensure services are provided statewide to children under age 5 who are handicapped or at-risk for developmental delay.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 548 Establishes a competitive program for model early childhood programs. Requires school districts to coordinate their grant applications with local Head Start programs. Allows school districts to create programs that help children make the transition from preschool to public school.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 669 Requires that eligible 3- and 4-year-old handicapped children be admitted in special education programs.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 243 Provides that special education programs for handicapped 3- and 4-year-olds conform with federal law (P.L. 94-142). Transfers the administration of the programs from family courts to local school districts. Sets state and local share of program costs.

OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257 Requires the Department of Education to allocate funds for Head Start agencies to extend program services to more eligible children. Requires the department to distribute funds annually based on the county's proportion of eligible children not receiving services.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 102 Establishes early intervention services for developmentally delayed infants under 2 years old, in accordance with federal law (P.L. 99-457). Provides for interagency coordination between several state departments, designates the State Department of Education as the lead agency.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 335 Authorizes school districts to provide prekindergarten child development programs to 4-year-olds. Allows schools to provide transportation to participating children.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 309 Creates an early intervention program for at-risk infants and toddlers within the Department of Children and Their Families. Requires the program to provide comprehensive services including health care, nutrition and parent education. Requires additional support services such as transportation and child care.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 114 Provides comprehensive services to infants and toddlers with handicapping conditions and their families. Requires the Department of Health and Environmental Control to develop an interagency system to coordinate multi-disciplinary services, including family training, screening and assessment, and health care. Creates a coordinating council to assist the department.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Sec. 10 Requires the Department of Education to implement pilot-tested parent education programs for families with children under 5 years old. Requires special recruitment of parents with children at-risk of school failure.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Sec. 52 Requires the State Board of Education to establish comprehensive statewide services for 3- to 5-year-old handicapped children. Requires interagency coordination. Requires school districts to implement early intervention programs for handicapped preschoolers and to provide transportation for children as needed.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1179 Allows school districts to lower the age of children eligible for prekindergarten programs from 4 to 3 years old, subject to specific state appropriations. Eliminates the $450 million cap on state funding for prekindergarten programs.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 146 Creates the state Council for At-Risk Children and Youth. Requires that it implement early intervention pilot programs for at-risk children in kindergarten through third grade.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 614 Requires the newly created Council on Child Day Care and Early Childhood Programs to coordinate early childhood and daycare programs for at-risk 4-year-olds.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1136c and 469c Allocates funds to recruit child care providers, for start-up and expansion of daycare services, and for information and referral services to parents.

WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 137	Appropriates $500,000 for educational service delivery for handicapped preschool children.

Support for Providers/Training

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 81	Requires child development programs to have a career ladder for classroom staff.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 682	Provides that aides may assist teachers in supervising up to 18 preschool-aged children, if the aid completes postsecondary courses. Requires the Department of Social Services to develop regulations.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1185	Creates a three-year pilot project to develop a model state program to recruit infant care providers. Requires the Department of Education to contract with three non-profit agencies to recruit and train providers.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 7-8	Creates the Child Care Trust Fund to expand child care services and make loans to expand the availability of family daycare homes.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 411	Creates a revolving fund to provide interest-free loans to non-profit child care agencies. Provides guaranteed loans, up to $10,000, to child care providers for start-up or expansion of licensed facilities. Requires providers to serve Title XX children.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 691	Allows cities and counties to grant property tax exemptions to licensed early childhood facilities in non-residential areas.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Subdivision VI	Creates a joint underwriting association for liability insurers to provide insurance for daycare facilities. The association is activated when the Insurance Commission declares a liability insurance crisis or when insurance is unavailable to daycare providers.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 132	Designates October 22 as the day of recognition for early childhood and daycare providers and professionals.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 126	Directs the child care resource coordinator to devise a system for awarding grants to child care resource and referral programs. Limits awards to $25,000. Sets criteria for awarding grants, including provider recruitment and training.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 26	Requires the commissioner of human services for child welfare to provide education and training to family daycare providers and public education on child care standards.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1136c and 469c	Allocates funds to recruit child care providers, for start-up and expansion of daycare services, and for information and referral services to parents.

Training Programs/Low Income Child Care

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 771 Requires the Department of Social Services to seek federal funding under the Family Support Act for school-aged parenting and infant development child care for teenage parents in grades seven to 12 who are on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Sec. 4 Guarantees child care services to parents who participate in employment and training programs. Requires licensed or registered child care services upon parents request.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-889 Allows the Department of Children and Family Services to establish programs to train low income older persons as child care workers.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 210 Requires the Department of Social Services to develop a comprehensive child care plan in response to the FSA of 1988. Requires the department to establish a statewide resource and referral agency and a sliding fee scale based on local market rates. Establishes the Child Care Advisory Committee.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 251, Sec. 3 Authorizes child care assistance to mothers enrolled in the displaced homemaker program who received AFDC in the past 36 months and who are employed or in job training. Authorizes assistance for no longer than 12 months at a decreasing rate.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 550, Sec. 9 Requires the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to provide necessary child care assistance in accordance with FSA provisions.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 692, Sec. 6 Directs the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to provide child care for low income parents as provided for in sections 301 and 302 of the federal FSA (P.L. 100-485).
NE	1989 Neb. Laws, L.B. 362, Sec. 3 Provides former AFDC recipients with up to 12 months of transitional child care benefits in accordance with the FSA.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 580 Specifies the state and county share of child care costs under the FSA.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 335 Requires the state Board of Education to implement pilot projects offering coordinated educational services to AFDC families. Targets preschoolers and adult family members. Provides child care when adults are receiving educational services. Implementation is contingent on the availability of funds.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1128m and 1131 Sets order of priority for certain parents eligible to receive child care funds.

CHILD HEALTH

Administration/Screening/Education/Training/Services

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 91 Creates a task force to study the decline of rural obstetrical services and the survival of rural hospitals.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 95 Requires public and private schools to conduct a scoliosis screening program.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 955 Requires the state Department of Health Services to establish a committee to adopt a protocol for performing autopsies on infants that die of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Mandates coroners to identify SIDS as the cause of death on the death certificate. Authorizes coroners to take tissue samples from infants who die of SIDS for research purposes.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1111 Requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to establish a course on SIDS.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1385 Requires the Department of Social Services to operate a three-year demonstration project in four counties to provide services to alcohol, drug, or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-exposed children. Provides that children be placed in homes with foster parents trained to provide specialized in-home health care to foster children. Requires coordination of funding and services.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 55 Requires pilot family resource centers to provide family training to expectant parents and parents whose only child is under 3 years old.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 185 Requires certain topics, including human growth and development, youth suicide prevention, and substance abuse prevention, to be offered as part of health and safety instruction programs in public schools.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 345 Establishes the powers and duties of guardian advocates for drug-dependent newborns.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 350, Sec. 3 Requires school districts to provide acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) education courses.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 12 Requires the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services to create early intervention and parent education programs at certain perinatal intensive care centers to support at-risk or handicapped infants and their families.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 107 Creates a statewide multi-agency program to provide early intervention services to infants at risk of health, developmental, or social problems. Establishes a coordination council.

IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-733 Mandates that temporary caretakers be informed of a child's positive test results to the antibody HIV or any other communicable disease or infection.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-823 Requires places that sell alcoholic liquors to post a sign warning about the risk of alcohol-related birth defects.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-877 Appropriates funds for the development of a model program for the care and treatment of addicted pregnant women, addicted mothers, and their children.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-890 Defines educational intimidation as interference with a child's schooling when that child has a chronic infectious disease. Classifies educational intimidation as a Class C misdemeanor.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-904 Allows the Department of Children and Family Services to provide HIV testing for a child being placed in adoptive care, if requested by the prospective adoptive parent. Provides immunity for the person administering the test.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-904 Allows the Department of Children and Family Service guardianship administrator, or designee, to consent to an HIV test for a child in protective custody. Provides immunity for the person administering the test.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 377 Creates a statewide, comprehensive program of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with handicaps and their families. Provides for individualized family service plans and for interagency agreements that define the financial responsibility of each agency. Creates an advisory council.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 499 Expands local coordination programs to ensure services are provided statewide to children under age 5 who are handicapped or at-risk for developmental delay.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 311 Reduces from 16 to 6 years, the age after which a minor must bring an action under the two-year statute of limitations applicable to a medical malpractice action by or on behalf of a minor; actions by minors must commence within two years after discovery unless the child is under age six.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., S.C.R. 8, File 38 Encourages school districts to increase their testing and diagnosis of conduct disordered and emotionally disturbed children in public schools.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 333 Expands definition of "handicapped minor" to include children with such outstanding talents or skills that they cannot progress in a regular school program.
NJ	1989 N.J. Laws, Chap. 25 Appropriates funds for genetic counseling and treatment services for persons at risk of having children with serious birth defects and to expand the newborn screening program.

NJ	1989 N.J. Laws, Chap. 74 Appropriates funds to the Department of Health to support programs that assist children afflicted with Cooley's Anemia.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 328, Sec. 10 Requires that records of special education evaluation, social records, diagnostic evaluation, and psychiatric or psychological reports, be kept confidential.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 558, Sec. 5 Allows reimbursement to public school districts for medical care, services, and supplies for preschool and school-aged handicapped children under Title VIII of the Federal Social Security Act.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 64 Allows the birth-related neurological impairment study commission to continue. Provides that funds previously appropriated to the commission remain available.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 333 Outlines rules to prevent and control lead poisoning in children.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 387, Sec. 27-20-49(1) (2) Requires counties to pay transportation costs related to court-ordered medical care for a child unless the child is in the legal custody of a state agency, in which case the state pays.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 684, Sec. 55-08-05 Requires the state to waive service charges when a charitable organization sponsors a free, two-week summer camp in state camp facilities for children with diabetes.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 309 Creates an early intervention program for at-risk infants and toddlers within the Department of Children and Their Families. Requires the program to provide comprehensive services including health care, nutrition, and parent education. Requires additional support services such as transportation and child care.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 384 Creates a Childhood Disease Victims' Fund which will provide funds for medicine, medical supplies, and equipment to child disease victims. Funding will be provided by a voluntary check-off on the state personal income tax form and private contributions.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 114 Provides comprehensive services to infants and toddlers with handicapping conditions and their families. Requires the Department of Health and Environmental Control to develop an interagency system to coordinate multi-disciplinary services, including family training, screening and assessment, and health care. Creates a coordinating council to assist the department.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 215 Requires that all educational materials related to AIDS used by public school children emphasize abstinence from premarital intimacy and avoiding drug abuse.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 373 Requires an annual report on the public school nurse program and the health and well-being of public school children.

VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 613 Directs school boards to adopt school attendance guidelines for children with HIV.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 60 Provides standards for training and duties of school nurses.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 86 Allows the state health director to specify the diseases for which tests must be performed on newborn children. Adds the parents, legal guardians, and birth facility to those responsible for the testing.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 207 Provides that an emancipated minor may consent to health care treatment.

Handicaps/Chronic Conditions

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1175 Provides for in-home medical care and home- and community-based services for foster children with special medical needs. Limits placement in the same foster home at one time to two children with special medical needs. Requires the Department of Health to report on all federal waivers for HIV and drug exposed foster children.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1437 Provides foster care homes for dependent children with special health care needs. Requires various sources of funding and services to be coordinated within the state welfare agency. Requires training for foster parents, county plans, and individualized case plans. Provides for payment rates for AFDC children.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 183 Clarifies existing language by stating that five-year-old handicapped children who would be in kindergarten but for such handicap are to be counted as half-day pupils for funding purposes.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 247, Secs. 2-3 Establishes the disabled children's home care program to provide home- or community-based care to non-institutionalized disabled children under the Medicaid program. Requires the state to assess the costs and effectiveness every six months and report to the legislature. Authorizes the state to seek a federal waiver and appropriates funds.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 580 Authorizes the Department of Education to match minimum program funds with Medicaid funds to provide language-speech, physical and occupational therapy services to Medicaid-eligible handicapped students.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 51 Establishes a program for the deaf and hard of hearing within the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 368 Allows a court to order either or both parents to provide for the support of a minor or adult disabled child for an indefinite period.

Immunization/Contagious Diseases

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 90 Requires higher education students born after 12-31-56 to prove that they have been adequately immunized against measles and rubella.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 65 Requires proof of rubella immunity for the issuance of a marriage license.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 69 Provides for an epidemiological blinded study of newborns to determine the prevalence of the HIV infection.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 644 Requires immunization of students attending preschools and postsecondary schools; adds mumps to the required immunization list; eliminates exemptions on personal grounds, and grace periods for transfer students; permits exclusion of non-immunized students from school during a disease outbreak for unlimited time; requires an annual affidavit for religious exemptions.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 138, Sec. 18 Requires health authorities to investigate and prevent the spread of communicable diseases in child care facilities and schools.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 777 Allows children whose families are temporary residents and who lack immunization certificates to be admitted conditionally to child care facilities. Requires the parent to submit proof within 15 days that the child has received or is receiving the required immunizations.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 538 Adds HIB to the list of communicable diseases requiring immunization as a prerequisite of attending school and daycare.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 311 Requires school districts to adopt a policy governing the disposition of students, employees, and contractors with significant contagious diseases.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 382 Requires parents to have their children vaccinated against the HIB virus.

Maternal and Infant Health, Medicaid/Health Insurance

(Also see Public Assistance--Medical and Miscellaneous Assistance/Eligibility; Child Support Enforcement--Health or Medical Support; Substance Abuse; Teenage Pregnancy; and Youth At Risk)

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 530, Sec. 22-6-8 Enables a woman whose Medicaid eligibility has been revoked because of misuse to receive pregnancy-related services.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 471 Establishes a health program for uninsured children with family incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty guideline.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 8 Expands the birth defects monitor program to all counties.

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1331, Sec. 6 Specifies that perinatal care be provided under the Medi-Cal program to pregnant women and infants in families with incomes 185 percent to 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1446 Mandates the state Department of Health Services to establish a task force to study the simplification of the Medi-Cal application process. Allows workers to be stationed at alternative sites to enroll qualified pregnant women.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 85 Requires all group medical plans to cover pregnancy and childbirth for employers of more than 15 workers.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 86 Clarifies that the requirement that group health insurance policies include maternity benefits be limited to policies issued to employers.
CO	1989 Colo Sess. Laws, Chap. 248 Establishes a baby-care program to provide prenatal care and well-child care to pregnant women and children, under 1 year old, who are income eligible. Establishes an advisory committee and provides for outreach and services.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 101 Requires group hospital and medical expense policies or service plan contracts to provide benefits for preventive pediatric care.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 275, Sec. 20 Revises Medicaid services for high-risk pregnant women. Eliminates the hospital inpatient day cap for children with life threatening conditions under age 1 to 150 percent of the poverty level.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 7-8 Requires the health department to provide a statewide prenatal care program for low-income women.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 393 Extends Medicaid eligibility to infants under 1 year of age living in families with incomes up to 185 percent of the poverty level. Also extends benefits to children under 4 years old living below the federal poverty level.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-479 Requires the Department of Health to direct infant mortality reduction programs and materials to population groups residing in areas with high rates of infant mortality.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-860 Creates the Prenatal and Newborn Care Program and defines eligibility standards.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 140, Secs. 12-1-7-14.9, 55, 56, and 58 Expands Medicaid eligibility to children up to age 3 with family incomes up to 100 percent of federal poverty guidelines, and to infants and pregnant women with family incomes up to 150 percent of poverty, phased in over three years. Requires an annual program evaluation.

IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 304, Secs. 102, 103, and 204 Provides for information exchange and development of interagency outreach programs concerning maternal and child health. Expands Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women and children.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 614 Expands the medical assistance program to cover: infants and pregnant women with family incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level; children up to 2 years old with family incomes below 100 percent of the poverty level; and subject to availability of funds, children aged 3 to 7 with family incomes below 100 percent of the poverty level. Requires the state to promote comprehensive health care and health education opportunities.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 376 Requires all health insurance policies which provide coverage for a family member of the insured to offer coverage for child health supervision services.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 310 Revises Medicaid eligibility requirements to conform with federal requirements. Removes the authority of county welfare boards to review eligibility determinations. Permits the state to adopt rules limiting eligibility if funds appropriated are not sufficient to provide medical care to all eligible persons.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 417 Expands the definition of medical assistance for Medicaid to include health services provided by a public health department.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 649 Creates the Montana Initiative for the Abatement of Mortality in Infants. Provides that the purpose of the program is to ensure that mothers and children have access to quality maternal and child health services to reduce infant mortality and the number of low birthweight babies, and to provide adequate prenatal care to low-income women. Provides Medicaid eligibility to pregnant women and infants whose family income does not exceed the federal poverty threshold. Authorizes ambulatory prenatal care for pregnant women during a presumptive eligibility period.
V	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 364 Requires parents to provide their children with necessary health care.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 632 Allows the state to provide or contract with public or non-profit hospitals to provide prenatal care to indigent women. Directs the welfare division to adopt regulations and eligibility criteria and to provide public information on available services.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 170 Adds specific medical services necessary to the care of physically disabled children at home that may be Medicaid eligible.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 171 Relaxes eligibility requirements for physically disabled children to qualify for at-home care.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 584 Expands the definition of prenatal service providers to include all providers under the medical services program. Expands services to include labor, delivery, certain post-partum, and special services. Provides presumptive eligibility for women who appear to be eligible by the provider.

NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Secs. 10.1-10.2 Creates the 14-member Commission on the Family to study various issues including the concept of requiring coverage of health supervision services in all child health insurance policies.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 252 Extends coverage to women whose family income is 185 percent of the poverty level, under the maternity care payer of last resort program. Optional services include childbirth and parenting preparation, care coordination, and high risk obstetrics. Directs the state to conduct referral and outreach services.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 296 Mandates unlimited insurance coverage for inpatient hospital care for any infant under the age of 1 year.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 368 Allows a court to order either or both parents to provide for the support of a minor or adult disabled child for an indefinite period.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1117 Requires the Department of Human Services to provide medical care, up to 28 days, for a child born to a woman in prison if there is no other source of payment for care.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 94 Appropriates funds for the establishment of the Vermont Health Insurance Plan. Extends Medicaid coverage for prenatal care and well-child services up to 200 percent and 225 percent of poverty level, respectively.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 115 Increases the annual income eligibility level for 50 percent reimbursement under the tooth fairy comprehensive dental health program from $12,500 to $16,000.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 88 Creates a health care insurance plan for businesses with 19 or fewer employees and for other uninsured individuals. Authorizes a three-year pilot program with a minimum of 2,000 subscribers. Allows the state to take full advantage of the increased Medicaid eligibility requirements of the Family Support Act.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1454f, 1454h, and 1462k-1463ic Defines Medicaid eligibility standards for categorically needy and medically needy pregnant women and children. Increases the income cap for medically needy Medicaid recipients from 120 percent to 130 percent of the poverty line for FY 1989-90 and 135 percent of the poverty line for FY 1990-91.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 132 Requires that health insurance coverage be extended to an insured individual's adopted child. Provides guidelines for types of treatment covered, premiums, and applicability.

Nutrition

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 221 Requires that each school district implement a school breakfast program by the beginning of the 1991-1992 school year. Provides for incentive grants.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 710

	Mandates the Department of Human Resources to conduct a study of the reasons for declining participation in the food stamp program and to develop recommendations to eliminate the barriers.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 244 Enables the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer federally-funded school lunch programs.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, S. 21 Requires the state Board of Education to certify outdoor education centers as part of the educational system and to approve them for participation in school lunch programs.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 309 Creates an early intervention program for at-risk infants and toddlers within the Department of Children and Their Families. Requires the program to provide comprehensive services including health care, nutrition, and parent education.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 875 Eliminates the current $12 million spending cap on state Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) funding to allow the Department of Health to use whatever funds are specifically appropriated to the WIC program by the legislature.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 239 Directs the superintendent of public instruction to study non-participation in the national school lunch program and the feasibility of expanding the school breakfast program to severe-need schools.

Safety

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 781 Requires restraint of children under the age of 6 who are passengers in an automobile. Permits seat belts to be used as a child restraint system for children 4 years old and over.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 242 Requires drivers of motorcycles and their passengers under age 18 to wear helmets. Requires motorcycle license applicants under age 18 to complete a novice motorcycle training course.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 261 Creates the Committee on Child Safety to study childhood accidents.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 534 Requires elementary and secondary schools to offer courses in gun safety.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 30 Requires seat belts be used in certain school buses.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 266, Secs. 321.178(l) and 194 Provides that students between ages 14 and 18 may be issued a school driving license for purposes of attending school activities if they successfully complete a driver education course.

KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40 Requires that passengers under age 14 wear a safety restraint when riding in a motor vehicle.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 176 Exempts individuals and vehicles used to transport eight or fewer students to extracurricular activities from the safety requirements applied to other vehicles used to transport students.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 302 Changes from five years to 12 years the age up to which a child must be restrained while riding in a motor vehicle.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 289 Requires that children age 10 and under wear personal flotation devices while riding on small boats.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 8 Prohibits any child under age 16 from riding in open cargo storage areas of a truck, with exceptions.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 135 Removes criminal penalties for violating child labor regulations. Provides for a warning and fine.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 148, Sec. 147 Requires the School Bus Transportation Study Commission to evaluate the feasibility of installing seat belts in school buses.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 564 Requires hospitals to educate parents of newborn children about child/passenger restraint systems. Provides motor vehicle safety classes for offenders of child safety laws. Creates the Child Safety Fund for the purchase of child passenger safety systems.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 613 Permits the transportation of a child under the age of 2 without a child safety seat only when operating a vehicle in an emergency or for valid law enforcement purposes. Prohibits operating an open-bed vehicle at a speed over 15 mph with a child under 12 in the bed.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 277 Requires summer day camps to register with the Commissioner of Social Services and provide program information, including staff-child ratios and staff qualifications. Exempts religiously affiliated camps from this requirement.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 206 Specifies that a hardship driving permit may be issued to 14- to 16-year-olds when extreme inconvenience exists.

CHILD MENTAL HEALTH
(Also see Child Health and Child Welfare)

Administration/Organization

HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 78 Establishes a short-term residential treatment facility for adolescents. Establishes children's mental health teams to provide services aimed at reducing inappropriate out-of-home placement and providing early intervention through the early childhood family education program.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-695 Creates the Residential Services Authority to develop policy statements for delivery of services to all behavior disturbed and severely emotionally disturbed students of all ages in public or private situations.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 150, Sec. 4 Classifies any child-caring institution that delivers mental health services as a facility governed by this code.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 150, Sec. 8 Requires the juvenile court to appoint a GAL to represent a child before the court commences any proceedings regarding commitment of the child to a mental health facility. Grants the GAL access to all reports relevant to the child.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts. P.L. 150, Sec. 10 Requires the Department of Public Welfare or the Probation Department of the Court to report to the court every six months on the child's progress when such child has been committed to a mental health treatment facility.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 150, Sec. 14 Requires the state Department of Public Welfare to license and regulate secure private facilities.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 195 Requires that schools identify handicapped children in need of ongoing adult services three years before the child's last school year.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 283 Provides for basic standards for the operation and licensing of psychiatric medical institutions for children.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 258 Enables a minor to give consent to receive substance abuse and mental health counseling and services. Allows for parental notifications.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 499 Establishes local coordination programs to ensure services are provided statewide to children under age 5 who are handicapped or at-risk for developmental delay.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 99 Appropriates funds to help defray the expenses of the Mississippi Children's Rehabilitation Center during fiscal year 1990.

MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 402 Establishes a Missouri Family Trust to provide private supplemental funding for the care, support, and treatment of handicapped persons and clients of the Department of Mental Health.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 595 Authorizes the Department of Mental Health to designate a county to establish a three-year demonstration project designed to implement a community-based interagency treatment system to serve severely emotionally disturbed children who receive services through public funding.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 210 Allows the juvenile court to commit youths found to be delinquent or in need of supervision to a mental health facility if such youths are seriously mentally ill.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 328, Sec. 7 Requires the state to retain custody over neglected or abused youth committed to mental health facilities.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 223 Clarifies the definition of a mentally ill minor.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 337 Requires that residential treatment centers for mentally ill children be licensed by the Department of Human Services.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 95 Establishes a continuum of care to coordinate and provide services to severely emotionally disturbed children. Creates a governing board supported by an advisory council.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1237 Requires the Departments of Human Services and Mental Health, the Youth Commission, the Juvenile Probation Commission, and the Central Education Agency to develop an interagency training program for staff involved in assessment, case planning, case management, and in-home or direct delivery of services to children, youth, and families.

Mentally Retarded/Developmentally Disabled

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 943 Expands special education services to handicapped children aged 3 to 5 after July 1, 1991.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 183 Clarifies existing language by stating that 5-year-old handicapped children who would be in kindergarten but for such handicap are to be counted as half-day pupils for funding purposes.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 247, Secs. 2-3 Establishes the disabled children's home care program to provide home- or community-based care to non-institutionalized disabled children under the Medicaid program. Requires the state to assess the costs and effectiveness every six months and report to the legislature. Authorizes the state to seek a federal waiver and appropriates funds.

HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 130 Allows a child's legal guardian to request that the child be readmitted to Waimano Training School and Hospital for the developmentally disabled.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 352 Establishes a statewide program of early intervention services for developmentally delayed infants and toddlers under the Department of Mental Health. Establishes an interagency coordinating council to oversee the program.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 352 Allows schools to provide special education services to developmentally delayed preschool children.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 378 Establishes a Community and Family Support System plan to provide support services that will enable the family of a child with developmental disabilities to continue to care for the child at home.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 580 Authorizes the Department of Education to match minimum program funds with Medicaid funds to provide language-speech, physical, and occupational therapy services to Medicaid-eligible handicapped students.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 255 Requires the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services to administer support services for families with disabled persons. Requires the division to create regional advisory councils composed of members who have a developmentally disabled family member.
NJ	1989 N.J. Laws, Chap. 25 Appropriates funds for genetic counseling and treatment services for persons at risk of having children with serious mental defects.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 558, Sec. 5 Allows reimbursement to public school districts for medical care, services, and supplies for preschool and school-aged handicapped children under Title VIII of the Federal Social Security Act.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 729 Provides for medical assistance to developmentally disabled children with complex medical needs.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 625 Substitutes developmental disabilities for mental retardation in the mental health law.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 212 Requires that a child be identified as handicapped before being exempted from attending a regular or special education program.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 233 Details school district liability for the cost of special education and related transportation.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap 245, Secs. 15-59.3-01-15-59.3-08 and 15-59.3-10 Limits the kind of facility that can be licensed to provide boarding home care for special education students to private residences boarding no more than four.

OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257 Authorizes county boards to set-up programs for supported living for certain mentally retarded or developmentally disabled individuals.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 45 Makes parents eligible for an adoption subsidy for children who are found to have a severe medical or psychiatric condition subsequent to the adoption.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 504 Limits the licensure, size, and location of certain group residential facilities for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1148 Provides for the development of community-based programs and services for children with mental illness or retardation and their families. Requires that all mental health services available to adults also be made available to children, with an emphasis on early intervention.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1220 Includes in the definition of mentally disabled person children age 4 and younger with pervasive developmental disorders who are eligible for early childhood intervention services.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1101m and 1719p Allows counties to establish integrated service programs for children with severe disabilities.

Treatment

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1375 Requires an independent clinical review for minors upon admission to a private acute psychiatric facility. Specifies that resistance to treatment, in itself, does not imply a mental disorder. Requires that youth be given literature on the rights of minors in mental health facilities and that parents be informed about the treatment philosophy.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 150, Sec. 3 Requires the Department of Public Welfare and Mental Health to establish minimum standards for care and treatment of children in a secure private facility or a locked portion of a shelter care facility.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 210 Allows the juvenile court to commit youths found to be delinquent or in need of supervision to a mental health facility if such youths are seriously mentally ill.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 616 Establishes a two-year pilot project for Medicaid reimbursement of residential psychiatric treatment for persons under 21 years of age. Limits eligibility where not prohibited by federal law to youth under the age of 18 who are committed to the department of family services.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 711 Provides that services offered under the state Medicaid program include early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment services, and inpatient psychiatric hospital services for persons under 21 years of age.

NV	1989 Nev. Stats., S.C.R. 8, File 38 Encourages school districts to increase their testing and diagnosis of conduct disordered and emotionally disturbed children in public schools.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 337 Establishes requirements for admission, treatment, and supervision of mentally ill children in residential treatment centers.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 363, Sec. 8 Requires the court to order the least restrictive mental health care appropriate for wards of the court. Clarifies rules for authorization of inpatient treatment. Provides for mental health treatment of a child's guardian if the guardian has contributed to the child's delinquency, need for supervisor, or deprivation.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 120, Sec. 9 Extends the right to refuse anti-psychotic medication and shock treatment to minors, unless they are required by court order.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Administration/Fees/Financing

(Also see Child Abuse and Neglect--Court Procedures)

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 119, Secs. 1, 6, and 7 Requires payers to notify the court or clearinghouse in writing within 10 days of an address change or face contempt of court sanctions. Allows courts to send notices to employers by non-registered mail. Permits employers to withhold up to $4 per month for related administrative costs.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 383, Sec. 2 Attaches a 10 percent per annum interest rate to overdue child support. Awards a minimum of 10 percent of a support amount due as attorney's fees in enforcement actions.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 686 Authorizes the Child Support Enforcement Unit to develop and test a centralized clearinghouse system for child support payment.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 804 Mandates district attorneys to comply with all time standards set by the state Department of Social Services related to child support.
CA	1989 Cal. Stat., Chap. 1060 Revises the responsibilities of state and local agencies in the enforcement of child support.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 183, Sec. 3 Requires the child support depository to process payments within four days when the obligor's payment is made by personal check. Allows only a two-day turnover period when obligor payments are by cash, cashier's check, or money order.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 380 Removes the responsibility for collecting child support payments in civil cases from the probation department of the court. Empowers each court to order payments through the clerk of court or any agency it chooses.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 133 Requires the child support agency to keep all records and applications concerning support services confidential. Limits disclosure of information to authorized persons.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 264 Allows a student who is a resident to quality for resident tuition rates even if he is claimed for tax purposes as a dependent by a non-resident parent because of a child support order.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 282, Sec. 191 Establishes an administrative process to obtain, modify, and enforce child and medical support orders. Requires the Supreme Court to develop a standard automatic income withholding form by January 1, 1990.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 376 Clarifies that acceptance of public assistance for a child is an automatic assignment to the state of the recipients rights to child or spousal support.

MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 440 Eliminates the fee previously charged for initiating child support actions on behalf of AFDC families. Specifies that court costs may be recovered. Authorizes the department to provide any service required by federal law or regulation.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 287, Sec. 2 Authorizes the revenue department to enter into cooperative agreements with contractors to provide support enforcement services.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 549, Secs. 2, 3, and 5 Clarifies that child support enforcement services are available to non-recipients or former recipients of public assistance. Allows former recipients to continue to receive enforcement services without filing an application or paying a fee.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 702, Secs. 1, 15, 16, 24, and 28 Transfers the child support enforcement unit from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services. Authorizes the unit to establish a fee schedule for paternity and child support services.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 490 Establishes a $10 non-refundable application fee for non-AFDC enforcement services.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 490 Allows child support payments to be sent to the Department of Human Resources for distribution when a public assistance debt remains unpaid.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 148, Secs. 3, 10, and 12 Allows employers to deduct up to $3 per month from an obligor's income to cover administrative costs for income withholding.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 148, Sec. 35 Clarifies assignment of rights upon application for AFDC.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 580 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to submit state plans and to seek federal waivers under the Family Support Act. Specifies the state and county share of administrative and programs costs, and requires counties to appropriate funds to cover local costs.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 580 Directs the Department of Human Services to reimburse counties for half of the amount they spend that exceeds the federal reimbursement rate for the administration of the child support programs.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 566 Allows the administrator of the child support enforcement division to serve notices when the alleged parent is on the premises of the administrator's office. Outlines procedures for modifying administrative support orders.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 812, Sec. 3 Makes all records of recipients of support services confidential.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 1013 Requires creditors to treat applicants with child support payments no differently than any other obligation of the same amount.

SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 44 Authorizes and funds a nearly 20 percent increase in the number of child support investigators.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 346 Establishes a cooperative child support collection system for counties that wish to participate.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 210 Requires the Office of Recovery Services to charge a fee for collection of child support when the non-custodial parent has been delinquent in payments.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 545 Allows transfer of venue for child support enforcement or custody suits.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap, 360, Secs. 6, 40, and 41 Increases the interest rate on child support judgments from 6 percent to 12 percent per year. Makes the chief administrative law judge the 12th member of the Child Support Schedule Commission. Requires a legislative study of the employer reporting system.

Enforcement Techniques

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 507 Allows for the continuation of enforcement and collection of arrearages after a child reaches the age of majority if an arrearage remains.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 808, Chaps. 1-2 Designates the child support enforcement unit as a law enforcement agency. Permits the agency to employ law enforcement officers in counties that grant at least 2,500 divorces each year.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 948, Sec. 3 Allows the child support agency to issue reports to credit bureaus even if the amount of overdue support owed by non-custodial parents is less than $1,000.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Secs. 30, 31, and 35 Requires the Department of Revenue to check the name and social security numbers of lottery winners for child support delinquency. Creates procedures to offset child support debt against lottery winnings, and appropriates funds to the Department of Revenue for lottery offset costs.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 183, Sec. 4 Allows the court to refer parties to mediation in contested child support cases.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 304 Imposes liens against earnings and real and personal property of parents who have three months of child support arrearages.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 261, Sec. 3 Allows consideration of any form of lump sum payment as income for the purpose of child support enforcement.

IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 11 Allows for mandatory assignment of unemployment benefits by the child support recovery unit.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 741 Allows the Department of Social Services to supply a list to newspapers of names and addresses of people who have been found guilty of criminal neglect of family.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 282, Sec. 190 Allows the court to order an absent parent to perform community service to fulfill support obligations. The obligor must earn $400 or less per month and be unable to provide support according to the guidelines.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 470 Provides for state income tax offset in non-AFDC cases handled by the child support agency.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 118, Secs. 1-2 Allows information from the birth records of a person born out of wedlock to be released to the Department of Revenue for a child support enforcement action.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 240 Provides that veteran's or social security benefits are not exempt from collection of child support or maintenance.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 418, Secs. 5-7 Authorizes the child support program's information unit to provide support debt information to credit reporting agencies, to charge a service fee, and to adopt rules governing notice appeals format and frequency.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 419 Transfers responsibility for debt collection from the revenue department to the state auditor, but allows the department to continue to offset tax refunds. Clarifies offset procedures.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 702, Secs. 26-27 Permits the state to issue a warrant allowing for a lien against any real or personal property of a child support obligor.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 405 Allows the court to order delinquent obligors to deposit assets with a court appointed trustee to guarantee future support. Authorizes the sale of assets if support payments remain in arrears.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 360, Secs. 1-4 Requires that both parents submit enforcement information and applies penalties to either parent upon failure to comply with the agency. Specifies the type of information that employers must provide the IV-D agency. Gives the director of the human services division the power to subpoena financial records.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 392 Establishes procedures for the crediting of lottery prizes of $600 or more against child support arrears.

NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 715 Mandates disclosure of financial information of both parties involved in support proceeding.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 479 Grants court clerks discretion over sending delinquency notices in non-IV-D cases if a previous notice has been sent. Allows clerks to issue enforcement orders immediately if a notice of delinquency has been sent.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 665 Subjects state administered retirement systems to income withholding for child support.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 518 Allows the court to enter a support order against either or both parents.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 519, Sec. 6 Allows an obligor to authorize the Department of Revenue to withhold tax funds to pay future support obligations.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 568 Establishes the Responsible Teen Parent Pilot Project to help teens meet their child support obligations.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 62, Sec. 24 Provides for continuing garnishment to enforce administrative judgments.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 115 Provides that liens against real property do not have to be reduced to administrative or judicial judgment for a specific amount.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 360, Secs. 1-4, 9, and 20 Allows civil action to enforce child support judgments up to 10 years after the child reaches age 18. Revises support debt procedures. Allows the IV-D agency to impose a property lien and clarifies that a continuing lien on wages does not have priority over a child support wage assignment.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 360, Secs. 39-40 Requires certain employers to report names of new employees to the child support registry. Mandates a legislative study of the reporting system.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1013 and 1017 Mandates the Department of Health and Social Services to provide certifications of child support delinquencies to the Department of Revenue.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 2712-2713 and 2755 Requires the name, address, and social security number of lottery winners to be reported to the Department of Health and Human Services. Allows child support to be withheld from lottery winnings.

Expedited Process

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Sec. 13 Allows a child support unit to file an entry of appearance in any divorce or legal separation proceeding to establish and enforce child and medical support.

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 261 Creates an administrative process to establish, enforce, and modify child support and uncontested paternity cases. Allows the child support agency to serve a notice of financial responsibility, and creates a default procedure to establish support. Enables the agency to establish and enforce interstate orders.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 360, Secs 9-14 Expands the powers of family support magistrates and subjects them to the same review procedures applied to judges. Increases the number of magistrates from six to seven. Gives magistrates initial jurisdiction in AFDC paternity cases. Allows judges and magistrates to order genetic paternity tests on the motion of any party.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 861, Secs. 4-5 Requires the child support agency to devise administrative procedures for periodic review and adjustment of awards. Allows the agency to order health insurance coverage as part of its administrative determination of support.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 282, Sec. 191 Establishes an administrative process to obtain, modify, and enforce child and medical support orders.
NE	1989 Neb. Laws, L.B. 265 Eliminates constitutional objections to the use of referees by clarifying that all recommendations made by referees are non-binding on the court and subject to judicial review.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 320, Secs. 2-3 Defines expedited process.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 445 Requires child support masters to issue temporary support orders pending the resolution of a case. Requires temporary support ordered during a paternity action be paid to the clerk of court.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 711, Secs. 1-34 Creates an administrative process for child support establishment, enforcement, and modification. Allows a hearing officer to establish paternity in uncontested cases. Creates a default paternity establishment procedure.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 360, Secs. 6 and 8 Gives administrative child support orders filed with the clerk of court the same force and effect as court orders. Provides for appeal of administrative orders.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 175 Reduces from 20 to 10 the number of days an obligor has to request a hearing after being served a notice of support debt. Gives the parties 10 days to contest a referee's administrative support order. Legalizes all orders previously issued under the administrative process.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 375, Sec. 13 Allows the court to issue an order for temporary child support during a pretrial conference on paternity.

UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 62, Secs. 1-24 Clarifies administrative procedures for child support establishment, enforcement, and modification. Provides for continuing garnishment to enforce administrative judgments.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 360, Sec. 16 Clarifies procedures for administrative issuance of support orders. Provides for final entry of an administrative order if the obligor does not respond to notice.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 168 Provides for temporary support and visitation during paternity actions.

Guidelines/Modifications/Extended Support

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 119, Sec. 5 Requires the Supreme Court to establish presumptive child support guidelines and to review the guidelines at least once every four years. The expenses of visitation may justify deviation from the guidelines.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 948, Secs. 2 and 5 Authorizes the Supreme Court to establish statewide presumptive guidelines and to revise the guidelines at least once every four years.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Sec. 13 Allows a child support unit to file an entry of appearance in any divorce or legal separation proceeding to establish and enforce child and medical support.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Secs. 14 and 16 Allows an adjustment to the gross income of a parent who has multiple support obligations while prohibiting downward modification of an existing order because of subsequent obligations. Provides for child support modification if an order does not contain adequate medical support provisions.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 183, Sec. 5 Establishes presumptive child support guidelines and provides for guideline review every four years, starting in 1993.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 861, Secs. 1 and 4 Enacts presumptive child support guidelines based on percentage of gross income. Requires written findings to justify deviation from the formula and provides for review of the formula every four years. Requires the child support agency to implement procedures for periodic review and adjustment of orders.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 411 Establishes statewide presumptive child support guidelines. Allows for deviation only when the court finds the application of the guidelines to be unjust or inappropriate. Allows courts to disregard a non-parent's income and to consider tax benefits.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 166 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Requires courts to justify deviation with a specific finding on the record or a written finding.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, S.R. 1837 Requests the chief justice of the Kansas Supreme Court to appoint an advisory committee to review the state's child support guidelines.

LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 9 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Mandates the court to give oral or written reasons for deviation from the guidelines. Outlines considerations for deviation. Requires review of the guidelines at least once every four years.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap 156, Secs. 1-10 Extends support until a child graduates, withdraws, or is expelled from high school or turns 19, whichever comes first. Requires the court to indicate separately the amount of support for each child.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 2 and 12 Allows child support orders to be modified retroactively to the date that notice of modification was served.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 365 Requires the Department of Human Services to establish presumptive guidelines based on the income shares model. Requires the department and the Supreme Court to develop criteria to apply the guidelines in both administrative and judicial proceedings.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 2 Establishes advisory guidelines based on the income shares model. Allows income to be imputed to a voluntarily impoverished parent. Permits adjusted support awards when each parent has custody more than 35 percent of the year. Provides that adoption of the guidelines may be considered as grounds for support modification.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 282, Sec. 190 Allows the court to order an absent parent to perform community service to fulfill support obligations. The obligor must earn $400 or less per month and be unable to provide support according to the guidelines.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 439 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Requires courts to justify deviation with a specific finding on the record or a written finding. Defines criteria when application of the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 549, Sec. 27 Enables the Department of Revenue to request a child support modification based on uniform child support guidelines.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 702, Secs. 1-4 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Requires courts to justify deviation by establishing clear and convincing evidence that the guidelines would be unjust. Requires a review of the guidelines at least once every four years.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 405, Sec. 13 Requires child support orders to be reviewed every three years.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 405, Sec. 14 Requires the court to justify deviations from child support guidelines in writing. Requires child support orders to be reviewed every three years.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 406, Secs. 1-8 Adopts an income shares approach for child support and gives guidelines rebuttable presumption status. Defines adjusted gross income and provides deductions for child care

	and medical expenses. Requires obligors to pay a minimum support amount if their incomes fall below a self-support level. Provides for guidelines review every four years.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 567 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Requires courts to justify deviation with a written finding. Requires that child care costs be considered as part of the child support obligation.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 529 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Mandates review of the guidelines once every four years.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 148, Secs. 4-5 and 16-22 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Requires guidelines to be reviewed every four years. Requires the child support agency to review support orders every three years and to modify orders if the amount is less than 85 percent of the guidelines. Details procedures for review of orders, including the obligor's rights.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 180 Requires a non-custodial parent to pay support until a child graduates from high school or reaches age 19 if the child lives with the custodial parent.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 362, Secs. 2-5 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Provides for initial review of all support orders and every three years thereafter. Requires guidelines to be reviewed every four years. Mandates courts to make a specific finding when deviating from guidelines.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 811 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Requires courts to justify deviation with a specific finding on the record. Mandates that guidelines be reviewed once every four years. Lists criteria for determining guidelines.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 812, Secs. 6-7 and 10 Provides that support orders are final judgments and cannot be retroactively modified.
OR	1989 Or. Laws. Chap. 812, Secs. 6, 8, and 10 Allows credits for arrearages when obligor has physical custody.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 195, Secs. 1A and 5 Requires the Department of Social Services to establish support guidelines and to furnish copies of the guidelines to the courts, district attorneys, and the public. Requires specific written findings to support deviation from the guidelines.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 220, Secs. 1-14 Establishes presumptive guidelines based on shared parental income and provides criteria for deviation. Provides for biennial review of guidelines. Allows orders to be modified to the guidelines level without a showing of changed circumstances. Allows an abatement of a portion of a support order if a child spends more than 29 consecutive days with the absent parent.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 206 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines. Requires courts to justify deviation with a written finding. Mandates a review of the guidelines at least every four years.

TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 371, Sec. 7 Clarifies that child support modifications only apply to payments accrued after the date of service of a motion.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 617, Sec. 5 Enacts presumptive child support guidelines based on a flat percentage of an obligor's net income. Allows the court to modify orders to the guideline level if in the best interests of the child. Increases membership of the guidelines advisory committee from 15 to 25, including legislators.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 214, Secs. 2-4 and 6-16 Establishes rebuttable presumptive child support guidelines based on the income shares approach. Clarifies income adjustments and allows the court to impute income based on earning potential. Prohibits enactment of guidelines to be used as sole justification for support modification. Creates an advisory committee to review the guidelines and report to the legislature.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 214, Sec. 19 Allows child care costs to be awarded in a child support case if the costs are associated with the career or occupational training of the custodial parent.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 578 Specifies that in determining child support, spousal support can be considered part of the gross income of a parent only when it resulted from a preexisting order that does not involve both parties to the current proceeding.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 579 Establishes child support guidelines for families with combined monthly gross incomes between $6,700 and $10,000.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 599 Establishes statutory guidelines for rebuttable presumption. Requires written findings if the court deviates from the guidelines. Mandates review of the guidelines once every four years after 1990.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 740, Secs. 20-103 Allows court to make an order pending a suit for divorce to provide child support for any child under age 19 who is a full-time high school student if requirements are met.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 360, Sec. 37 Clarifies that delinquent support payments accrued under a temporary support order remain collectible unless a final order declares otherwise.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 24 Requires a review of the child support guidelines at least once every four years.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1019k Establishes a pilot program in four counties to revise child support orders awarded prior to July 1, 1987.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 182 Restricts retroactive modification of support orders to conform with federal law.

WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 225 Establishes statewide presumptive guidelines based on a percentage of obligor income. Allows the first $450 from an obligor's income to be considered a minimum living allowance for the obligor. Provides for guideline review every four years.

Health or Medical Support

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 804 Requires district attorneys, when providing medical support enforcement services, to provide parents with information about health insurance that has been secured for their child.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Secs. 16 and 21 Provides for child support modification if an order contains inadequate medical support provisions.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 183, Secs. 1 and 7 Specifies conditions for service of a court order for health insurance coverage. Requires health insurance companies to provide records and information to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. Requires the department to cooperate with the Department of Insurance for Medicaid cost recovery.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 861, Sec. 5 Allows for the inclusion of health insurance coverage in administrative orders for child support.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 255 Facilitates the disclosure of information in medical support recoupment and child support cases.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 1 and 3-12 Requires that support orders include health insurance provisions if insurance is available at reasonable cost. Allows an obligor to authorize an insurance provider to make payments directly to the child support agency.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 702, Secs. 1-2 and 17 Requires that new and modified child support orders require non-custodial parents to provide for health insurance coverage and allows the child support agency to use any administrative remedy available to enforce medical support obligations.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 121 Requires the parent responsible for health insurance for a dependent child to provide policy information to the Office of Child Support Enforcement Services. Mandates notification if such health insurance is discontinued.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 148, Secs. 5, 23, and 28 Provides for inclusion of a minor child in an obligor's health insurance coverage. Requires insurance companies to continue coverage of a child upon divorce, regardless of custody status.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 812, Secs. 2 and 9 Requires the obligor to provide health and dental insurance for the obligor's dependent children if there is no additional cost. Allows reduction of child support by all or part of the cost of providing health care.

SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 220, Sec. 16 Authorizes the court to include health insurance coverage in a support order. Attributes insurance costs proportionally to both parents.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 214, Secs. 17, 18, and 20 Outlines parental responsibilities for child health insurance and uninsured medical and dental expenses in child support cases.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 360, Sec. 15 Provides that support orders require a non-custodial parent to provide health insurance coverage for the child when coverage is available through work or is union-related.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 51 Allows the court to require parents to provide health insurance coverage for children in child support cases and to designate which parent is to be liable for medical expenses.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 87 Provides that income withheld for child support may be used for payment of medical support and for reimbursement of public assistance.

Income Withholding

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 660 Provides for immediate income withholding for IV-D cases.
AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 119, Secs. 1 and 6-7 Requires payers of support to notify the court or clearinghouse in writing within 10 days of an address change or face contempt of court sanctions. Allows the courts to send notices to employers by non-registered mail. Permits employers to withhold up to $4 per month for related administrative costs.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 210 Allows a custodial parent to take legal action against an employer who fails to comply with a withholding order.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 948 Provides for immediate income withholding for IV-D cases and January 1994 for all cases. Allows district judges to determine prior to October 1989 if they wish universal application of immediate withholding in their districts prior to 1994.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 948, Secs. 2 and 5 Creates a child support enforcement unit to administer income withholding orders and to develop a plan for periodic review of support orders.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Sec. 12 Clarifies the role of the central interstate registry in processing income withholding documents.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 143 Requires immediate income withholding for IV-D cases effective January 1, 1990 and for non-IV-D cases effective July 1, 1992. Clarifies priorities if more than one withholding order is in effect against an obligor.

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 183, Sec. 2 Clarifies that an income withholding order must instruct a payer whether to deduct arrearage payments from bonus pay.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 861, Secs. 2-3 and 5-6 Provides for immediate income withholding for all new and modified IV-D orders. Allows employers to deduct an administrative fee of up to $25 for the first withholding and up to $5 for each withholding thereafter.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 61 Mandates an employer to begin withholding wages within 14 days following the date an order is mailed to the employer. Clarifies that withholding orders be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court where the order was issued.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 126 Deletes requirements that foreign support orders for income withholding be filed with Hawaii courts and provides that notice be provided prior to the initiation of withholding.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 308 Allows for the interstate recovery of child support arrears and money paid under the AFDC program through income withholding orders.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 743 Provides for immediate income withholding in new and modified orders.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 282, Sec. 191 Requires the Supreme Court to develop a standard automatic income withholding form by January 1, 1990.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 282, Sec. 197 Allows the court to waive immediate income withholding if there is good cause. Defines good cause.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 360 Requires immediate income withholding for all child support orders entered after June 30, 1989.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 371, Sec. 2 Requires the clerk of the court to serve notice of income withholding by first class mail, and provides for reimbursement of costs.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 702, Secs. 1, 5, 8-14, and 18 Provides for immediate income withholding. Requires employers to make a written inquiry to new employees about child support obligations and forbids them to discharge employees on this basis.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 320, Secs. 1-15 Provides for immediate income withholding for all new and modified child support orders. Requires the district attorney to inform certain parents about federal income tax withholding procedures.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 445, Sec. 2 Prohibits employers from refusing to hire an employee who is subject to an income withholding order.

NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 126, Secs. 1-5 Provides for immediate income withholding in IV-D cases. Provides a good cause and written agreement exception. Requires a wage assignment to remain in effect until arrearages are eliminated, even if the support obligation period has ended. Clarifies that the state is not bound to agreements that waive arrearages when a wage assignment has been in effect.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 601 Mandates immediate income withholding in IV-D cases entered after October 1, 1989.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 665 Subjects state administered retirement systems to income withholding for child support.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 148, Secs. 3, 6-12, and 14-15 Provides for immediate income withholding for all new and modified orders. Establishes procedures for an obligee to request income withholding. Clarifies procedures for interstate income withholding orders. Allows employers to deduct up to $3 per month from an obligor's income to cover administrative costs for withholding.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 362 Mandates immediate income withholding for all AFDC cases. Allows immediate income withholding for non-AFDC cases.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 520 Allows collection of unemployment benefits when order to withhold is issued or obtained by state child support agencies.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 812, Sec. 4 Mandates immediate income withholding.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 812, Sec. 5 Requires that child support orders include a notice of immediate income withholding after payments are one month in arrears.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 195, Sec. 3 Requires immediate income withholding for new and modified IV-D orders issued on or after November 1, 1990. Provides a good cause exception.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 538 Requires an obligor to inform his employer of child support obligations for which his wages may be garnished.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 537 Requires clerks of court to issue administrative writs for income withholding upon request of the IV-D agency.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 917 Requires that a party requesting income withholding provide the name and address of the obligor's employer.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 360, Secs. 15 and 20-29 Allows withholding from federal or state pensions. Requires child support orders to state that a payroll deduction may be initiated when support is past due.

WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 2756f Allows a contempt of court action to be brought against an employer who fails to comply with the withholding order.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 87 Provides for immediate income withholding in new and modified IV-D orders. Increases the period in which an obligor may contest income withholding from 15 days to 20 days. Increases the maximum amount of the obligor's disposable income that may be withheld from 25 percent to 35 percent.

Interstate Enforcement

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 56 Clarifies the roles of the central registry for child support and the attorney general as responding agencies in interstate cases.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Sec. 3-6 and 11-12 Prescribes duties of the central interstate registry and clarifies venue for interstate child support proceedings.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 141 Provides that an out-of-state parent may submit, without testimony, a notarized financial affidavit supported by current documents as evidence for calculation of child support.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 261 Enables the agency to administratively establish and enforce interstate orders.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 308 Allows for the interstate recovery of child support arrears and money paid under the AFDC program through income withholding orders.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 179, Secs. 1-2 Clarifies that when a hearing is requested and the dependent child lives in another state, the case will go to the district court where the absent parent resides.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 370, Secs. 5 and 13-15 Requires the use of standardized forms in all Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) cases.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 287, Sec. 2 Requires the revenue department to establish a central clearinghouse for the registration of interstate IV-D cases.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 459 Authorizes state district courts to exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident parent in a child support action when the non-resident parent has significant ties to the state.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 148, Secs. 14-15 Clarifies procedures for issuance of interstate income withholding orders.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 520 Allows collection of income tax and homeowner and renter refunds for interstate income withholding to offset arrearages on other state's support order. Allows withholding of worker's compensation and unemployment benefits.

OR	1989 Or. Laws., Chap. 812, Sec. 11 Allows use of administrative process to obtain judgments for public assistance paid by other states.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 2102g and 2102k Expands the definition of "debt" and "debtor" to include delinquent child and spousal support obligations from another state.

Paternity

AK	1989 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 69 Requires courts to order genetic tests in contested paternity cases when the state is a party in the case. Prohibits cost recovery from AFDC recipients.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273, Secs. 9 and 41 Specifies that either a biological mother, a putative father, a juvenile, or the Department of Human Services may file a petition for paternity establishment.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273, Sec. 41 Places jurisdiction over paternity testing in the juvenile court.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 496, Sec. 4 Requires the Department of Health to furnish a copy of the putative father registry to the child support enforcement unit for use in establishing paternity and support obligations.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 657 Provides that a biological mother, her husband and the putative father of a child may testify in any cause of action in which paternity or child support is an issue.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 725 Transfers jurisdiction of paternity cases from county courts to chancery courts, authorizing new judgeships if necessary. Directs the court to order scientific tests, including deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) tests, and provides that tests resulting in a 95 percent or greater probability of parentage constitute a prima facie case for establishment of paternity. Describes who may file petitions for paternity establishment.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Secs. 19 and 21 Allows the state to bring a paternity action until a child's 21st birthday, even if the statute of limitations in effect at the time of the child's birth was shorter than 18 years.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 261 Creates an administrative process for uncontested paternity cases.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 360, Sec. 41 Allows judges and family support magistrates to order genetic paternity tests on the motion of any party. Gives magistrates initial jurisdiction in AFDC paternity cases.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 183, Sec. 9 Requires the court to order scientific paternity tests upon the request of any party.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 441 Provides that once paternity is determined, the court shall establish the duty of the father to support the child.

HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 34 Broadens the range of scientific testing by including the term "blood test" within the scope of "genetic test."
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 361 Establishes a putative father registry for acknowledging paternity. Creates a rebuttable presumption of paternity that a person filing with the registry is the father of the child.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 819 Allows the surname of a child born out of wedlock to be the father's, if both parents agree. Provides for revision of birth certificates to reflect surname changes.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 282, Secs. 161-163 Presumes parentage when test results show 99 percent or greater probability of paternity. Allows the court to order temporary child support when test results are 92 percent or greater.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 438 Prohibits the institution of paternity proceedings after a child reaches 18 years of age.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 119 Creates an administrative procedure to establish paternity. Authorizes the Department of Revenue to determine paternity in both contested and uncontested cases. Allows for compulsory blood tests and expedited court procedures in contested cases. Presumes parentage when test results show 95 percent or greater probability of parentage.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 445 Requires temporary support ordered during a paternity action to be paid to the clerk of the court.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 711, Secs. 15-18 Allows an administrative hearing officer to establish paternity in uncontested cases. Creates a default paternity establishment procedure.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 248 Mandates the superior court to adjudicate paternity in contested cases.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 148, Secs. 29 and 34 Creates a presumption of paternity if genetic tests show a 95 percent or greater probability of parentage. Clarifies that genetic tests include blood or tissue analysis.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 198 Allows the county where the putative father resides to be an option of venue for a paternity action. Eliminates jury trials for paternity cases.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 566, Sec. 6 Allows the support agency 120 days to determine paternity from test results and other methods before the case is taken to circuit court.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 195, Sec. 2 Requires the court to order genetic paternity tests upon the request of any party.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 221, Secs. 1-3 Requires the court to order genetic testing upon the request of either party. Specifies documentation requirements over the chain of custody for blood or tissue specimens.

SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 222 Allows paternity actions to be brought any time before a child's 18th birthday.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 108 Allows the court to require a bond from a defendant summoned to court on a paternity issue.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 206, Sec. 9 Allows paternity proceedings that were previously dismissed because of the stricter statute of limitations to be brought before the court.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 314 Allows the court to enter an order of protection if an alleged father threatens or attempts to harm the petitioner in a paternity case.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 375, Secs. 1-20 Specifies circumstances to presume parentage including written consent to be named on a child's birth certificate. Defines procedures for pre-trial paternity conferences and voluntary acknowledgment of paternity. Eliminates references to "illegitimate" children. Includes body fluid or tissue sample analysis in definition of scientific paternity testing. Allows the court to issue an order for temporary child support during a pre-trial conference on paternity.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 598 Allows blood tests to be ordered in cases in which parentage and child support is an issue.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 120 Requires the court to order genetic testing on the motion of any party.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 55 Requires the filing of both parent's social security number within 10 days of a child's birth.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 55 Clarifies procedures for voluntary acknowledgment of paternity and details the rights of non-marital fathers to contest paternity. Enables the child support agency to serve a notice of parental responsibility to such fathers.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 154 Allows a putative father to file a paternity action. Provides for long arm jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant if conception occurred in-state. Permits refiling of certain paternity actions that were dismissed under previous statutes of limitations. Allows default paternity judgments. Creates a voluntary acknowledgment procedure.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 168 Allows IV-D paternity actions to be brought until three years after the child reaches the age of majority. Provides for temporary support and visitation during paternity actions. Redefines genetic testing to include DNA typing. Creates a rebuttable presumption of paternity when genetic tests result in a 97 percent or greater probability of parentage.

Procedures

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 383 Transfers jurisdiction of child support cases from county courts to chancery courts.

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 508, Secs. 1-2 Clarifies that implied consent to jurisdiction applies to child support actions.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 525 Extends the statute of limitations from five to 10 years for the enforcement of child support or for judgment of arrearages.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 155 Establishes a child support intercept account to be used for payment of child support and spousal support obligations.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Secs. 17-18, 23, and 33 Allows a child support debt to be based on the amount of public assistance paid for a child. Requires the child support agency to file a partial satisfaction of judgment when a portion of a judgment payment is used for current support. Allows unemployment compensation benefits to be considered as wages. Changes the date to begin a child support proceeding under the Colorado Children's Code from the child's 18th to 21st birthday.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 183, Sec. 8 Provides for service of process by authorized agents of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. Allows the court to refer parties to mediation in contested child support cases.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 381 Allows the court to suspend a sentence of abandonment to enable the defendant to support the abandoned youth.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 185 Makes an affidavit executed at a child's birth by the mother and presumed biological father a presumption of paternity.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 261, Sec. 4 Provides that a paternity action may be filed within five months after an alleged father's death.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 741 Limits stipulations between the district attorney and obligator to orders under prior law and AFDC and URESA actions. Revises procedures and penalties for contempt of court.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 546 Provides for the admissibility of the laboratory report of a blood test in a paternity proceeding without the presence of a representative of the laboratory.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 549, Secs. 12 and 14-16 Reduces the time period which an obligor may contest support enforcement procedures from 30 to 20 days. Allows the state to enter a temporary support order when a support action is pending in court.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 229, Secs. 1-3 Requires that parents provide information on social security benefits and insurance coverage when submitting financial statements to the court.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 360, Sec. 7 Clarifies that receipt of public assistance constitutes an assignment of rights to both child and spousal support.

NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 567, Sec. 9 Outlines provisions for the award of temporary support with regard to the new child support guidelines.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 148, Sec. 2 Provides that child support payments be made to the clerk of the court. Requires the clerk to maintain payment records and to remit payments within 10 days of receipt.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 195, Sec. 6 Provides for continuation of child support enforcement services after a family stops receiving public assistance if any unpaid support obligation has accrued under the assignment.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 52 Allows the court to clarify an order, decree, or judgment affecting the parent-child relationship in a manner specific enough to allow enforcement by contempt.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 909 Allows for the appointment of a friend of the court to coordinate non-judicial efforts to improve compliance with child support custody and visitation orders.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 214, Sec. 5 Enacts procedures for child support obligations in uncontested or default cases.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 509 Clarifies the validity of court orders issued by two separate courts that have concurrent jurisdiction over custody of child support cases.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 360, Secs. 7, 17, and 34 Provides circumstances to credit an absent parent for payments not made through the child support registry. Clarifies procedures for disclosure of parents' addresses. Requires the registry to distribute payments within eight days of receipt. Outlines procedures for when the registry distributes payments in error.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 25 Provides that a child advocate in child support actions serve the best interest of the child, rather than the obligee.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 182 Clarifies court procedures to establish, modify, and enforce child support orders. Provides that overdue child support constitutes a judgment by operation of law.

CHILD WELFARE

Administration/Organization/Research

(Also see Child Abuse and Neglect; Child Mental Health; Juvenile Justice; and Substance Abuse)

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1294 Requires the Department of Social Services to develop a statewide child welfare services case management system. Requires evaluation of the feasibility of implementing a system of service outcome measures for foster care group homes.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1441 Requires the welfare and probation departments to report jointly on youth who are viewed as both dependent and delinquent to determine the appropriate status. Outlines ways the two departments can resolve disagreements.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 360, Secs. 1-8 Creates an independent political subdivision of the state, the New Haven Family Alliance, to provide a locally based service delivery system for children and families. Requires a case management system focused on the entire family, one case worker per family, and short-term crisis intervention. Requires the development of family support centers.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1795 Requires that child welfare agencies, including child-placing agencies and child-caring institutions, be either licensed or commissioned.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-695 Creates the Residential Services Authority to develop policy statements for delivery of services to all behavior disturbed and severe emotionally disturbed students of all ages in public or private situations.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 118 Allows the Department of Human Services to share information with a support team for foster parents, provided the team has been approved by the department.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 400 Creates the Bureau of Child and Family Services to replace the Bureau of Social Services. Defines the composition, terms and duties of the Child Welfare Advisory Committee.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 285, Secs. 5-6 Expands the definition of a child in need of protection or services to include the victim of emotional maltreatment.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 171 Transfers the administration of the foster care review board system from the Human Services Department to the Youth Authority.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 173 Allows access to certain confidential records in an abuse and neglect or child in need of supervision case by persons having a legitimate interest in the child.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 337, Sec. 2 Requires public funds for the purchase of foster care to be used only in homes or facilities licensed or approved by the Department of Human Services.

ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 681 Establishes a children's service coordinating committee.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 339, Secs. 2-4 Adds alternate members of foster care review boards. Requires board members to attend training programs. Provides a procedure to remove board members. Exempts members from filing a financial disclosure statement. Revises time limits to review placements.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 277 Authorizes multi-county pilot projects for children to be committed to state custody for interdepartmental assessment, intake, and management system (AIMS). Following evaluation and assessment, provides for the interagency AIMS teams to designate the most appropriate department to manage the child's case.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 751 Makes a county child welfare board a governmental unit under the Tort Claims Act.

Adoption

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 496, Secs. 1-8 Establishes a putative father registry in the Department of Health. Provides for revocation of registration. Makes information confidential, except for access by relevant attorneys and state agencies. Requires use of the registry in termination and adoption procedures, including its use for notification.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 994 Provides that when a child has been in a foster home for more than four months and the foster parents make a written request to adopt the child, they must be considered along with other prospective adoptive families.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1142 Establishes a process for independent adoptions. Requires interviews of persons whose consent to an adoption is necessary within 10 days of the filing of a petition. Provides for pre- and post-placement counseling of birth parents. Provides for pre-placement assessments and criminal checks of prospective adoptive parents.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 176 Allows adoptions to be filed in the county where the placement agency is located. Clarifies when adoption services can be provided to birth parents.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 177 Creates a system for confidential intermediaries to help adult adoptees, adoptive or biological parents, or biological siblings to gain information about unknown relatives.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 257 Extends adoption subsidies for certain children placed by a licensed non-profit agency.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-304 Allows a child surrendered for adoption, but not adopted, and the child's biological parents to file identification and information exchange forms with the registry maintained by the Department of Public Health.

IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-493 Requires adoption records maintained by circuit court clerks to be impounded in accordance with the procedures of the state supreme court.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-597 Allows an agent of the Department of Family Services to develop and maintain a list of people who have been approved to adopt a hard to place child.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-659, Secs. 4 and 6 Allows investigations of custodial arrangements or adoptions to be made by a child welfare agency approved by the Department of Children and Family Services. If there is no agency available or if the parent or custodian is indigent, the department may make the investigation.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-904 Allows the Department of Children and Family Services to provide HIV testing for a child being placed in adoptive care, if requested by the prospective adoptive parent. Provides immunity for the person administering the test.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 251 Prohibits certain insurance agencies from excluding adopted children from coverage. Requires the welfare department to operate a program to place hard to place children for adoption. Requires the department to compile a list of adoption agencies and statistical data on each agency.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 10 Authorizes the Department of Public Safety to provide criminal history information to licensed child-placing agencies and certified adoption investigators.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 140 Provides for the collection of certain information on adoption.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 683 Authorizes payments by adoptive parents to the Department of Social Services or a child placing agency to reimburse for certain expenses incurred.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 300 Makes child selling a misdemeanor, punishable by a $10,000 fine, a five-year prison sentence, or both.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 324 Requires any individual seeking to adopt a child through a public or licensed child placement agency to obtain a criminal background investigation.
MA	1989 Mass. Laws, Chap. 145 Provides for the appointment of counsel for a child in contested adoption proceedings.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 282, Sec. 164 Provides for state reimbursement up to $2,000 to the adoptive parents for costs incurred in adopting a child with special needs.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 401 Authorizes the Department of Public Welfare to enter into interstate agreements for adoption assistance payments.

MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 453 Designates parties authorized to place a minor for adoption. Except for placements with relatives, requires an intermediary when parents place a child. Sets a time limit for investigative reports. Requires an accounting of payments related to an adoption. Requires an investigation of unauthorized placements and provides a penalty. Directs the Department of Social Services to develop a program to find adoptive placements for minority and hard to place children by working through local churches.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 18, Secs. 1-2 Allows reasonable adoption fees to be charged by a child's birth parent(s) or guardian for the cost of certain services. Imposes a fine for charging excessive adoption process fees. Requires a report specifying all oral and written agreements between parties to the adoption and an accounting of all disbursements.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 233 Repeals requirement that a petition for adoption must be filed within one year of placement.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 354 Repeals statutory limit on state agency funds for subsidized adoption.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 539, Secs. 1-2 Authorizes the Department of Family Services to contract with licensed social workers and licensed child-placing agencies to conduct required adoption investigations. Allows the department to charge prospective adoptive parents a fee for the investigation and report. Reserves fees collected for an adoption services account.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, H.J.R. 48 Authorizes an interim legislative study of adoption policies and related issues by the Department of Family Services.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 248 Prohibits placements for adoption until the mother has executed a valid release. Restricts appointment of a guardian until such release has been executed and an investigation of the adoptive parents has been completed. Requires fingerprint check of adoptive parents. Requires an investigative report before placement outside the state.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 359 Provides that adopted children or those placed for adoption are covered for health and dental care by the adoptive parents' insurance policy.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 537 Requires that copies of certain orders in adoption proceedings be submitted to the welfare division of the Department of Human Resources.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 271 Requires disclosure of fees paid in connection with an adoption. Requires disclosure of the age and medical and personal backgrounds of the birthparents and the child. Requires an annual report concerning fees and other charges for adoption.
NJ	1989 N.J. Laws, Chap. 21 Allows the Department of Human Services to grant provisional approval, for up to six months, to prospective foster and adoptive parents awaiting criminal history checks.

NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 341 Increases from three to six months the residency requirement to file for adoption. Allows adoption by military personnel who maintain New Mexico as their residence. Adds definitions of consent and relinquishment and makes procedural changes related to both. Lists qualifications for persons making home studies and details procedures concerning home studies.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 148 Allows prospective adoptive parents to file more than two petitions for non-quota immigration status on behalf of alien children they wish to adopt.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 314 Provides that an agency sending children into the state for adoption must divulge the fees charged the adoptive parent. Requires the Interstate Compact administrator to deny placement if compact provisions relating to compensation are violated. Allows a civil action to recover money damages. Provides for jurisdiction over the sending agency by New York state.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 315 Prohibits charging fees for any adoption placement activity involving a child born in the state, brought into the state, or involving a New York resident seeking to bring a child into the state for adoption. Prohibits attorneys from representing both the natural and the adoptive parents.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 700 Requires adoptive parents to seek certification prior to or at the time of filing a petition in a private placement adoption. Requires an investigation of adoptive parents prior to their taking physical custody of a child. Limits the validity of an investigation to 18 months.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 707 Requires prospective adoptive parents to disclose whether they or the child have been the subject of an indicated child abuse report filed with the state central registry. Requires a judge, before entering an order of adoption, to also check with the central registry on this matter.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 720 Requires adoption agencies to give written notice to adoption applicants, stating the agency's reason for denial of the application and giving notice of the applicant's right to a hearing.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 722 Requires a consent for adoption executed by a person in foster care to be executed before a family court judge.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 728 Allows a maximum of eight children, rather than six, to be placed with foster or adoptive parents provided the additional children are siblings, have siblings in the home, or have been freed for adoption.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 751 Expands the information required in a petition for adoption and an adoption order. Requires the development of a uniform, statewide petition for adoption. Allows the Adoption Information Registry to include in its fee schedule costs for disseminating information about the registry.

ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 182 Reduces, from 21 to 18, the age at which an adoptee may request disclosure of information identifying the adoptee's genetic parents or adult siblings.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 45 Makes parents eligible for an adoption subsidy for children who are found to have a severe medical or psychiatric condition subsequent to the adoption.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 372 Allows access to the voluntary adoption information registry by an adoptee age 18 or older. Provides for the disclosure of identifying information from the registry to Indian tribes and governmental agencies when necessary to establish eligibility for tribal membership, government benefits, or settlement of an estate.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 907 Revises certain requirements to establish non-paternity in adoption and parental rights cases.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 259 Enacts the Uniform Act on Adoption and Medical Assistance for special needs children.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 83 Specifies that the Adoption and Birth Parent Services Program within the Department of Social Services is the only public adoption program in the state.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 219 Clarifies legal procedures relating to adoption consents, agreements, and court appearances.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 630 Provides for compliance with the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 950 Prohibits insurance companies from excluding adopted children from coverage.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1231 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to provide post adoptive services to adoptees and adoptive families to whom services were provided before adoption. Establishes a post adoptive services advisory committee.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 191 Provides that failure of adoptive parents to supply information concerning the status of a special needs child may be grounds for suspension of subsidy payments until the information is provided.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 214 Allows fees related to adoption proceedings to be collected by the Department of Social Services.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 647 Clarifies procedures for parental placement of a child for adoption. Requires a home study and exchange of identifying information. Prohibits excessive fees for adoption services. Provides for removal of a child from an adoptive home. Requires disclosure of financial agreements or fees. Provides a penalty for unauthorized adoptions.

WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 255 Provides that only authorized persons or entities may advertise their desire to place a child for adoption or to adopt a child.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 281 Encourages agencies and persons placing a child for adoption to provide all available medical reports and histories to prospective and adoptive parents. Requires background and social histories of the child and the natural family.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1263, 1265, 1272, and 1350 Allows the Department of Health and Social Services to be appointed by an American Indian tribal court as guardian of a child for purposes of adoption.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 132 Requires that health insurance coverage be extended to an insured individual's adopted child. Provides guidelines for types of treatment covered, premiums, and applicability.

Family Preservation and Prevention Services/Treatment

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 121, Sec. 2 Allows the Department of Economic Security to provide special housing assistance to families with children in state custody if homelessness is the only barrier to family reunification. Requires case management services while a family receives housing assistance.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 569 Makes family reunification a primary objective when a minor must be removed from parental custody.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 913 Provides for a determination of the services needed to assist a person age 16 or older to make the transition from foster care to independent living.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1385 Requires the Department of Social Services to operate a three-year demonstration project in four counties to provide services to alcohol, drug, or HIV-exposed children. Provides that children be placed in homes with foster parents trained to provide specialized in-home health care to foster children. Requires coordination of funding and services.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 360, Secs. 1-8 Creates an independent political subdivision of the state, the New Haven Family Alliance, to provide a locally based service delivery system for children and families. Requires a case management system focused on the entire family, one case worker per family, and family preservation services. Requires the development of family support centers.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 78 Establishes children's mental health teams to provide services aimed at reducing inappropriate out-of-home placement and providing early intervention through the early childhood family education program.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 318, Sec. 14 Appropriates $1.9 million for pilot family preservation and reunification services. Earmarks $50,000 for training and authorizes family assistance funds, three-year evaluations, and a per family payment system.

LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 803 Establishes a program for runaway and homeless youth to provide shelter and services, and to work toward reuniting the youths with their parents.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 270, Secs. 8-10 and 15 Authorizes the Department of Human Services (DHS) to provide short-term emergency services to children taken into interim care by a law enforcement officer. Applies DHS rules regarding time limits and parental notification to shelters for homeless children. Defines shelter for homeless children.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 208, Sec. 5 Exempts licensed social workers who provide services to runaway children from prosecution for contributing to the child's delinquency or need for protection or services.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 595 Authorizes the Department of Mental Health to designate a county to establish a three-year demonstration project designed to implement a community-based interagency treatment system to serve severely emotionally disturbed children who receive services through public funding.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 616, Secs. 1-3 Establishes a two-year pilot project for Medicaid reimbursement for residential psychiatric treatment services. Limits eligibility where not prohibited by federal law, to youth under the age of 18 who are committed to the department of family services. Requires a certificate of need to operate a residential treatment facility providing psychiatric services to persons under 21 years.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 731 Authorizes the establishment of intensive, home-based family preservation programs. Limits reimbursement to programs that reduce or avoid foster care placements. Requires that caseworkers be trained in family preservation techniques. Limits caseload to four families. Sets reimbursement at 100 percent of start-up cost, and 75 percent of program operation costs.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 747 Provides that when a child is placed in foster care and the goal of the child's service plan is reunification with the family, the shelter and fuel allowance portion of the public assistance grant the parent or caregiver was receiving for the child will not be reduced.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 213 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to require, as part of an out-of-home placement plan, that the mother of a child born dependent on illegal drugs complete a treatment program before the child is returned to her. Authorizes a treatment program for any other drug dependent adult living in the child's home as well as periodic testing of one or both parents.
PA	1989 Pa. Laws, Act 35 Establishes the family preservation program to be funded by state grants to the counties. Defines eligibility, service delivery, staff qualifications and training, and requires program evaluations.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 563 Appropriates 50 percent of additional Title IV-E money resulting from prior-year claims or increased federal funding to the Department of Human Services for community-based prevention and reunification services to reduce admissions and length of stay in out-of-

home placements. Limits the appropriation to $600,000. Requires an interagency plan for expenditures.

TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, S.J.R. 78 Requests the departments of Corrections, Human Services, and Mental Health to coordinate development of family preservation programs. Calls for a common definition, limited caseloads and duration of services, a model referral system, alternative contracting methods, and an evaluation.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1237 Authorizes a statewide program of intensive, family-based services patterned on the Homebuilders model in Washington state. Requires the departments of Human Services and Mental Health, the Juvenile Probation Commission, and the Central Education Commission to determine participation among agencies. Requires an interagency training program.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1265 Requires the Department of Human Services to develop a baseline of services designed to prevent removal of a child from the home, and to reunify the family when removal is necessary to prevent further abuse. Authorizes the court to require family participation in a service plan.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 27 Establishes a pilot program for home-based family preservation services (FPS) for 200 families. Establishes caseload limits. Allows the Department of Human Services to contract for services. Requires reasonable efforts before out-of-home placement. Requires FPS where removal is being considered. Authorizes funding from state, federal, and private sources.

Financing

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1198 Requires the state Department of Health Services to report to the legislature on how to implement uniform eligibility procedures and standards for programs that deliver services to pregnant women, women with young children, and children.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1294 Provides for payment to foster care providers at a per child rate for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC) program, and for children in family homes with a capacity of six or less. Requires group home program and fiscal audits as needed.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 394 Provides for the continuance of foster board allowance payments if the foster child is age 21 or younger and is a full-time student at an accredited institution of higher learning.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 318, Sec. 12 Reauthorizes the child welfare decategorization demonstration program allowing Scott and Polk counties to pool child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice funds to provide a more family-focused service delivery system.
MI	1989 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 112, Sec. 2 Allows the court to enter an order to intercept state or federal tax refunds to recover the cost of out-of-home care where the child is not in permanent custody of the court.

NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 544 Makes parents of a child placed in the custody of the state public welfare agency liable for the cost of the child's maintenance and special services. Requires the state welfare board to establish payment schedules. Allows the agency to waive payments for indigent parents.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 75, Sec. 3 Allows the county to apply for a property lien against individuals who fail to pay court-ordered expenses for the costs of public care or treatment.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 286 Requires the Division for Children and Youth Services to be liable for expenses in court-ordered placements for a minor mother and her children, if they are placed in the same facility.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 290 Allows counties to use private funds or in-kind services for the local match required to operate a runaway and homeless youth shelter or to implement a county's runaway and homeless youth plan.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 731 Establishes a formula for state reimbursement to local government for therapeutic foster care homes and respite services for therapeutic foster parents.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 742 Allows a local government's share of the cost of services to prevent foster care placement to be met fully or partially by in-kind or indirect services or by non-tax levy funds.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 581 Establishes a new formula for determining a county's reimbursement to the Department of Human Resources for costs of foster care and subsidized adoption.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 563 Appropriates 50 percent of additional Title IV-E money resulting from prior-year claims or increased federal funding to the Department of Human Services for community-based prevention and reunification services to reduce admissions and length of stay in out-of-home placements. Limits the appropriation to $600,000. Requires an interagency plan for expenditures.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 50 Permits state institutions to charge parents of resident minors for up to the actual costs of two years of care.

Legal Procedures

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273, Secs. 9 and 39 Allows family members as young as 10 years of age to file a petition for dependency-neglect or family in need of services. Provides for voluntary relinquishment of custody of a child for a period not to exceed six months.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 174 Requires permanency planning for children who cannot return home from foster care. Provides for court procedures including six-month reviews.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 58 Provides for a shelter care hearing within 30 days from the date a petition is filed.

ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 216 Requires hearings every 18 months until adoption or permanent placement, after parental rights are terminated and the Department of Health and Welfare becomes the legal custodian of a child.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 218 Provides that the court retains jurisdiction when parental rights are terminated and the Department of Health and Welfare becomes a child's legal custodian. Requires periodic hearings concerning permanency planning. Authorizes the department to establish procedures for reviews and hearings.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 64 Requires placement agencies to attend certain foster care review hearings. Requires testimony from service providers. Requires that information on a child's family be provided to local boards and that such boards provide up-to-date reports during court hearings.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 229 Includes desertion, parental incapacity, imprisonment, and substance abuse as grounds for adjudication as a child in need of assistance. Allows foster parents to request permanency hearings for the child.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 230, Secs. 14-19 Allows the juvenile court to issue an ex parte order for a child to be taken into custody when there is reasonable cause to believe the child's parent or caretaker would flee with the child if consent were requested. Provides for public hearings in child in need of assistance proceedings unless the court orders the contrary.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 270, Secs. 11-14 Grants concurrent jurisdiction for protection orders to the Superior Court. Requires a court review within 18 months of an initial protection order to determine whether to return the child to the parent or continue reunification efforts. Provides that before a child is returned home, the parent must have rectified the problems that caused the child to be removed.
MI	1989 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 73 Allows a member of a local foster care review board to participate, as an interested person, in court hearings concerning children in foster care. Allows access to court records by foster care review board members.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 211 Gives the juvenile court authority to resume jurisdiction of a child previously released from the custody of the Division of Family Services if the court finds it is in the child's best interest.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 115 Requires a person taking a child into protective custody to show identification to the person responsible for the child.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 311 Allows the court, following judicial review of a dispositional order, to make additional orders regarding the treatment plan or the child's placement if the Human Services Department has not properly implemented the plan or has abused its discretion in placing the child.

NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 328, Sec. 7 Requires the state to retain custody over neglected or abused youth committed to mental health facilities.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 458 Reduces from 18 months to one year the maximum time of initial periods of placement in foster care, orders of supervision in connection with release of a child to the custody of the child's parents or caretaker, and general orders of supervision.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 727 Provides that when an abused or neglected child is temporarily removed from a home without a court order the caregiver must be informed concerning the person removing the child and the agency to which the child will be taken. Requires the court to consider removing the abuser, rather than the child.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 744 Establishes a procedure for locating relatives who might assume custody of a child as foster parents or as caregivers. When relatives are not available, allows the court to direct placement in a specified foster home if it would be in the child's best interest.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 218 Allows a court to require a parent in a juvenile court case to undergo medical, psychological, or other treatment as a condition for return of legal or physical custody of the child.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 386 Allows the court to order permanent placement in foster care with a specific caregiver and to retain the authority to determine the duration of the order.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 126 Clarifies language regarding the legal custody of children and dispositional placements.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 339 Expands certain requirements of a placement plan to include other adults living in the child's home.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 339, Secs. 2-4 Exempts members of review boards from filing a financial disclosure statement. Revises time limits for foster care review boards to review placements.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 445 Requires the juvenile court to consolidate all proceedings that involve separate children from the same family.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 231, Sec. 4-6 Requires court review of emergency placement of a child within 48 hours. Requires notice of a placement review hearing to the parent or guardian, custodian, and the Department of Social Services. When the department has legal custody, requires court review of a child's placement every 60 days, when there has been no adjudication of neglect or dependency, and court review of the services provided to a child and its family.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 269 Requires a family assessment by the Department of Social and Health Services before an alternative residential placement petition may be filed. Requires the court to notify the

department of hearings and to consider the department's recommendations. Allows the department to request dismissal of a petition, under certain conditions.

Out-of-Home Placement/Foster Care

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273, Secs. 32 and 34 Requires the Department of Human Services to conduct a full investigation of the placement before a juvenile may be transferred to a relative or other individual.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 941 Grants foster parents immunity from liability for damages caused by their foster children and for injuries to their foster children, with certain exceptions.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 569 Expands factors to be included in a probation officer's social study of a minor who is being considered, or has been placed, in foster care.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 913 Revises the grounds for a declaration of juvenile court dependency by expanding the definition of sexual abuse. Provides for parental visits when not detrimental to the minor.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1175 Provides for in-home medical care and home- and community-based services for foster children with special medical needs. Limits placement in the same foster home at one time to two children with special medical needs. Requires the Department of Health to report an all federal waivers for HIV and drug exposed foster children.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1385 Requires the Department of Social Services to operate a three-year demonstration project in four counties to provide services to alcohol, drug, or HIV-exposed children. Provides that children be placed in homes with foster parents trained to provide specialized in-home health care to foster children. Requires coordination of funding and services.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1437 Provides foster care homes for dependent children with special health care needs. Requires various sources of funding and services to be coordinated within the state welfare agency. Requires training for foster parents, county plans, and individualized case plans. Provides for payment rates for AFDC children.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-733 Mandates that temporary caretakers be informed of a child's positive test results to the antibody HIV or any other communicable disease or infection.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-904 Allows the Department of Children and Family Service guardianship administrator, or designee, to consent to an HIV test for a child in protective custody. Provides immunity for the person administering the test.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 28 Allows the state or a state agency to purchase group casualty and liability insurance for foster parents.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 169 Defines voluntary foster care placement, state agency responsibilities, court procedures, jurisdiction, and dispositional options.

KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 122, Secs. 1 and 3 Requires semi-annual reports from foster parents to the court regarding a child's adjustment, condition, and progress relative to the child's permanency plan.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 118 Allows the Department of Human Services to share information with a support team for foster parents, provided the team has been approved by the department.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 270, Secs. 8-10 and 15 Authorizes the Department of Human Services (DHS) to provide short-term emergency services to children taken into interim care by a law enforcement officer. Applies DHS rules regarding time limits and parental notification to shelters for homeless children. Defines shelter for homeless children.
MI	1989 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 72 Requires child placing agencies, child caring institutions, and governmental units to provide records concerning children in foster care for more than six months to local foster care review boards.
MI	1989 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 74 Creates a state foster care review program and local county boards. Defines organization, powers, and responsibilities. Makes records confidential.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 67, Sec. 2 Requires youth placement committees to include, where an Indian child is involved, a person knowledgeable about Indian culture and family matters.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 728 Allows a maximum of eight children, rather than six, to be placed with foster or adoptive parents provided the additional children are siblings, have siblings in the home, or have been freed for adoption.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 731 Authorizes placement of children with special needs in therapeutic foster homes and provides for respite foster care. Requires training for therapeutic foster parents.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 742 Allows a local government's share of the cost of services to prevent foster care placement to be met fully or partially by in-kind or indirect services or by non-tax levy funds.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 408 Makes state purchasing services available to licensed non-profit child placing agencies.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 337, Sec. 2 Requires public funds for the purchase of foster care to be used only in homes or facilities licensed or approved by the Department of Human Services.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 213 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to require, as part of an out-of-home placement plan, that the mother of a child born dependent on illegal drugs complete a treatment program before the child is returned to her. Authorizes a treatment program for any other drug dependent adult living in the child's home as well as periodic testing of one or both parents.

SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 132 Provides immunity from liability for members of local foster care review boards if the member has participated in a state training program. Allows members to serve beyond their terms until a successor has been appointed and qualifies.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, S.J.R. 154 Directs the Commissioner of Education to submit recommendations to the Select Joint Committee on Children and Youth on the educational needs of children in out-of-home placement outside their county of residence.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 307 Defines independent living placement. Requires placement agencies to evaluate its suitability for individual youth and to supervise them after placement.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 17 Establishes a pilot system of foster care review boards. Requires reviews of voluntary and court-ordered placements at specified times. The reviews must include findings regarding reasonable efforts to prevent placement and efforts to reunify the family.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 403, Secs. 1-5 Requires the attorney general to provide legal counsel for foster parents who are sued for an incident that occurred during the good faith provision of foster care. Establishes a task force to examine insurance problems pertaining to foster parents.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1291-1299, 2473, and 2820-2823 Includes family-operated group homes under the statutes requiring liability insurance as a licensing condition and those extending immunity from civil liability to foster parents.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 101 Allows state youth shelter service providers to give temporary emergency shelter to more than 10 children under age 18 for up to 72 hours, at the request of local authorities.

Reasonable Efforts

MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 208, Sec. 3 Allows termination of parental rights when a determination of neglect or dependency has been made and reasonable efforts have not corrected the conditions leading to the determination.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 765, Sec. 3 Requires reasonable efforts to modify behavior before a child is found in need of supervision.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 231, Secs. 1-3 Requires, prior to continuing court-ordered out-of-home placement or on reviewing a child's foster care status, a determination that reasonable efforts were made to prevent removal and to enable the child to be returned home. Specifies services that constitute reasonable efforts.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 17 Establishes a pilot system of foster care review boards. Requires reviews of voluntary and court-ordered placements at specified times. The reviews must include findings regarding reasonable efforts to prevent placement and efforts to reunify the family.

WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 27 Requires reasonable efforts before out-of-home placement. Requires family preservation services where removal is being considered.

Regulations/Training

GA	1989 Ga. Laws. p. 1795 Requires that child welfare agencies, including child-placing agencies and child-caring institutions, be either licensed or commissioned.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-904 Allows the Department of Children and Family Services guardianship administrator, or a designee, to consent to an HIV test for a child in protective custody. Provides immunity for the person administering the test.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 412 Requires a training program for foster parents, who must complete training within 90 days after placement. Limits training program to a maximum of 12 hours.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 493 Requires operators of child residential homes to file for a license with the Department of Public Welfare or register with the Department of Health.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 559 Prohibits persons convicted of crimes against children from being licensed as foster parents.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 64 Designates a private residence licensed to provide foster care to less than seven children as a single family residence under the zoning laws.
NJ	1989 N.J. Laws, Chap. 21 Allows the Department of Human Services to grant provisional approval, for up to six months, to prospective foster and adoptive parents awaiting criminal history checks.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 731 Requires training for therapeutic foster parents.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 339, Secs. 2-4 Requires foster care review board members to attend training programs.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 998 Requires the Children's Services Division to adopt rules to ensure that all foster parents receive training in understanding child victims of abuse and neglect.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 225 Allows, rather than requires, the revocation or denial of a license for a child welfare agency if the name of any agency personnel or resident is on the state's central registry of abuse or neglect.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1237 Requires the departments of Human Services and Mental Health, the Youth Commission, the Juvenile Probation Commission, and the Central Education Agency to develop an interagency training program for staff involved in assessment, case planning, case management, and in-home or direct delivery of services to children, youth, and families.

Termination of Parental Rights

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273, Sec. 40 Provides the department of human services with a specific remedy for terminating parental rights to be used when attempting to clear a juvenile for permanent placement.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 496, Secs. 1-8 Establishes a putative father registry in the Department of Health. Provides for revocation of registration. Makes information confidential, except for access by relevant attorneys and state agencies. Requires use of the registry in termination and adoption procedures, including its use for notification.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-403 Requires the Department of Children and Family Services to file for the termination of a parent's rights when a child in the department's custody has been found to be abused by the child's parent, and the parent has been convicted of aggravated battery.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 149, Sec. 4 Provides for proceedings to terminate the parental-child relationship of a person convicted of child sexual abuse when the victim is the child of the perpetrator's spouse, or any biological or adoptive child of that person.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 272, Secs. 3 and 6 Requires the court to appoint a GAL, a court-appointed special advocate, or both, for a child whose parent objects to a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 229 Provides grounds for termination of parental rights, including desertion, parental incapacity, substance abuse, imprisonment, failure to accept services, and out-of-home placement for six or 12 months. Requires clear and convincing evidence that the child cannot be returned home. Requires reports every 45 days regarding the guardian's efforts to place the child for adoption.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 208, Sec. 3 Allows termination of parental rights when a determination of neglect or dependency has been made and reasonable efforts have not corrected the conditions leading to the determination.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 558 Makes sale of a child, or an attempt to sell a child, grounds for termination of parental rights.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 183 Provides for legal representation of parents in termination proceedings if their child is to be placed for adoption by a state-licensed agency. Requires that indigent parents be offered free representation by a state's attorney.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 633 Allows the Child Support Division to release parent locater information to the Children's Services Division for use in termination of parental rights proceedings.

OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 907, Sec. 2 Defines extreme conduct as grounds to sever parental rights. Reduces the time of neglect necessary to terminate parental rights from one year to six months and abandonment from six months to three months.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 808 Provides for the termination of parental rights if the parent has seriously injured or killed another of his or her children.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 3023 (30n) Directs the Department of Health and Social Services to spend $10,000 each year through fiscal year 1991 for training and technical assistance to county corporate counsels on the process of terminating parental rights. Requires the department to spend $15,000 to contract with an attorney to work on reducing the backlog of these cases.

CUSTODY AND VISITATION

Procedures

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 421 Removes ministers and Christian Science practitioners from list of professionals whose communications are privileged in proceedings involving neglect, dependency, or custody of a minor.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 137 Provides that when a minor has been adjudged a dependent child of the juvenile court, all issues regarding the child's custody shall be heard by the juvenile court.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1265 Extends the date for adopting uniform standards for custody and visitation cases to January 1, 1991. Prohibits removal of a child from the state by a parent until an order seeking or modifying custody is complete.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-312 Creates a presumption for maternal custody if a rentage judgment does not contain a specific custody award. Allows for an exception if the father has had physical custody for at least six months before the mother seeks to enforce custodial rights.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-659, Secs. 4 and 6 Allows investigations or custodial arrangements or adoptions to be made by a child welfare agency approved by the Department of Children and Family Services. If there is no agency available or if the parent or custodian is indigent, the department may make the investigations.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 248, Secs. 2 and 6 Includes the child's primary caretaker and the intimacy of the parent-child relationship as factors to be considered in custody decisions. Prohibits the court from using one custody factor to the exclusion of all others.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 446 Allows chancery judges to permit hearings on temporary support and maintenance and/or temporary child custody without the presence of a court reporter.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 219 Clarifies that a custodial parent has priority over a non-custodial parent for appointment as personal representative of a deceased child's estate.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 303 Clarifies that temporary custody arrangements may be made permanent by judicial decree using the best interest of the child standard.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 32 Allows a court to make a custody determination or modify a prior New Mexico custody agreement if the child or a contestant in the original custody trial has remained in the state since the original custody determination.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 152 Clarifies the authority of the district court to award custody in a judicial review hearing.

OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 285 Requires that visitation orders provide for a specified minimum amount of visitation between a non-custodial parent and a child and encourages additional visitation and telephone communications.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 280 Prohibits law enforcement agents from assisting in the removal of children from the state until the court has determined the out-of-state decree is valid.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 381 Allows a judge to close the medical records of a child in a custody proceeding if the best interests of the child would be harmed by disclosure.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 50 Allows the court to issue temporary custody orders. Prohibits enforcement of a custody order when the contestants were not given reasonable notice of the proceedings.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 52 Allows the court to clarify an order, decree, or judgment affecting the parent-child relationship in a manner specific enough to allow enforcement by contempt.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 617, Secs. 2 and 4 Creates specific custody and visitation guidelines for children age 3 or older. Increases membership of the custody and visitation advisory committee from 15 to 25 members, including legislators.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 509 Clarifies the validity of court orders issued by two separate courts that have concurrent jurisdiction over custody or child support cases.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 545 Allows transfer of venue for child support enforcement or custody suits.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 168 Provides for temporary support and visitation during paternity actions.

Denial of Visitation/Custody/Mediation

AK	1989 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 52 Requires the court to consider evidence of domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, and parental substance abuse when making custody decisions.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 636 Allows a court to order outpatient counseling for families involved in custody disputes.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 142, Sec. 1 Allows family law referees to restrict visitation or parental contact in cases where custody is not an issue.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 142, Sec. 2 Requires that a motion to restrict visitation or parental contact due to possible danger to the child be heard and ruled on within seven days. Requires the moving party to pay court costs if the motion is frivolous.

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 350 Prohibits the court from denying custody or visitation rights to a parent or grandparent with AIDS.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 132 Requires the court to consider evidence of family violence when determining custody and visitation rights.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 49, Sec. 22 Outlines criminal penalties for interference with custody or visitation.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 165 Provides for a pilot program of mandatory mediation of disputed child custody and visitation issues.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 188 Allows courts to order mediation in custody cases.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 248, Secs. 2 and 6 Allows the court to appoint an expeditor to resolve visitation disputes.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 248, Sec. 3 Requires courts to consider evidence of domestic abuse in determining joint custody.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 248, Secs. 4-5 Requires the court to restrict visitation if it is likely to endanger the child's health. Requires modification of a visitation order if the non-custodial parent fails to comply with the order.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 434 Allows courts to grant a continuance in a custody case until child abuse allegations are investigated. Makes the accusing party liable for court costs and fees if the allegations are unfounded.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 581 Provides that access to records and information regarding a minor child shall not be denied to a non-custodial parent unless that parent's parental rights have been terminated.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452 Requires school districts to give a child's records to a non-custodial parent or any parent who has joint custody unless court-ordered visitation rights have been denied. Allows a court to order compensatory visitation or temporary custody to a parent who has been unjustly denied visitation.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 455 Provides that a protective order in a domestic violence case may not be the basis for a change in custody.
MT	1989 Mont. Acts, Chap. 405 Establishes a procedure for custodial parents to object to visitation rights for non-custodial parents who have been convicted of certain violent or sexual offenses. Requires the non-custodial parent to prove that visitation will not endanger the child.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 727 Prohibits interference with custody or visitation unless the child is in danger.

ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 178 Requires courts to consider evidence of domestic violence in awarding custody of a child or granting visitation rights.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 217 Allows the court to order joint legal custody in custody disputes. Specifies that records and information pertaining to a minor child cannot be withheld from either parent.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 218 Permits the court to order mediation or investigations in child custody disputes.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 617, Sec. 8 Allows the court to consider acts of family violence in determining whether to deny, restrict, or limit child custody.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 108 Provides that a non-custodial parent is entitled to information about the location of the children for visitation purposes. Requires the Office of Recovery Services to serve process on a custodial parent to provide the address of the children when their safety is not at stake.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 509 Clarifies the validity of court orders issued by two separate courts that have concurrent jurisdiction over custody or child support cases.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 318 Details penalties for custodial interference. Requires a parent who is not complying with a court order to pay a fine based on the number of previous findings of interference and provides jail sentences.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 326 Allows a court to limit or deny visitation when the parent has abandoned, abused, or neglected the child.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 168 Clarifies that visitation and child support issues are separate legal matters.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 227 Requires courts to consider evidence of family violence when determining care and custody.

Grandparent/Relative Visitation

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 864 Provides for grandparent visitation rights in divorce cases, when one parent is deceased or when a grandparent is unreasonably denied visitation.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 270 Provides that grandparent visitation is unaffected by a child's non-marital birth, paternity establishment, adoption by a biological family member or a non-custodial parent's visitation rights, but can be denied if their child is the custodial parent.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 5 Provides for grandparent visitation in cases of divorce, separation, or death.

ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 272 Permits the court to award parental rights and responsibilities to any third party if placing the child with either or both parents will jeopardize the child.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 248 Provides for visitation rights for parties other than foster parents who have spent two years or more living with a child.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 314 Outlines criteria for granting grandparent visitation.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 318 Allows visitation rights for siblings.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 211 Prohibits paternal grandparents from visitation when paternity has not been established. Prohibits grandparent visitation when paternal rights have been terminated, unless a previous relationship with the child existed or it would be in the child's best interest. Allows visitation rights for siblings.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Financing/Organization

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 336 Extends the income tax check-off for the domestic abuse fund from 1990 to 1995.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1108 Allows cities and counties to award grants to licensed family violence centers.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 361 Requires the Office of State Planning to develop and coordinate a program to control violent behavior, including domestic violence. Requires a review of criminal statutes, development of proposed legislation, and provides for technical assistance.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 413 Increases the basic allocation of grant money to counties for services to victims of domestic violence.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 277 Raises the marriage license fee to increase funding for domestic violence programs.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Sec. 101 Creates the Commission on the Family to study various issues including domestic violence.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 176 Increases from $19 to $29 the supplemental fee on marriage licenses for aid to domestic violence victims.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 223 Appropriates $250,000 to the governor's office for grants for domestic and sexual abuse shelter programs, or training programs for workers in related areas. Specifies minimum services to be included in grant programs.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 53 Creates the Family Protection Services Board to oversee and license shelters for protection from domestic violence. Outlines procedures and criteria for awarding grants to shelters funded by an additional filing fee for divorce of $35.

Penalties/Treatment

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 166 Adds a new section defining "domestic violence" and "intimate relationship." Repeals the crime of domestic violence but enhances the sentence of any person who commits a crime involving domestic violence. Requires domestic abusers to pay for treatment evaluations at sentencing.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 191 Establishes a unit within adult probation to supervise, monitor, assess, and treat intra-family sexual assault offenders as an alternative sentence or a condition of sentence.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 85 Allows the court to require counseling for children who are members of a household where an incident of domestic abuse has occurred.

MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 455 Requires law enforcement officers to provide or arrange for transportation of an abused person to a medical facility, a shelter, or a safe place. Increases the penalty for repeat violations of a protective order from a misdemeanor to a felony.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 480 Requires that family violence offenders convicted for the first or second time attend and pay for six months of counseling totaling at least 25 hours.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 328, Sec. 3 Clarifies that probation officers may provide referrals to marital and family counseling.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 179 Requires that the records of sexual assault programs be kept confidential.

Procedures

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 857, Sec. 2 Allows police to arrest alleged abusers without a warrant. Requires written reports of all family violence allegations.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 132 Mandates the court to consider evidence of family violence when determining custody and visitation rights.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 306 Requires prosecutors of violent crimes and crimes against children to advise victims before entering into a plea agreement. Does not provide the victims with veto power over the proposed plea agreement.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 248, Sec. 3 Requires courts to consider evidence of domestic abuse in determining joint custody.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 364 Defines misdemeanor domestic violence for which an arrest without a warrant may be made as simple assault occurring between family or household members who reside or did reside together or disturbing the family or public peace.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 455 Authorizes an arrest on probable cause in domestic violence cases, even though the officer did not witness the incident. Requires a written statement when no arrest is made. Requires an arrest when called to the same address a second time within 12 hours. Requires arrest of the primary physical aggressor. Prohibits threatened arrest of both parties. Provides that a protective order in a domestic violence case may not be the basis for a change in custody.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 21 Requires a peace officer to determine, in domestic violence cases, which person was the primary physical aggressor when there is probable cause to believe that mutual battery occurred. Specifies criteria for making the determination. Requires a report stating the reason for the officer's determination.

NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 35 Requires police, when investigating domestic violence to advise victims of ways to prevent further abuse, to provide written information to victims about their legal rights and remedies, and to prepare reports and compile statistics.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 297 Expands definition of abuse to include false imprisonment, and acts between current or former sexual partners. Defines harassment. Allows warrantless arrest on probable cause. Allows arrest of the primary physical aggressor when the persons involved may have committed abuse against each other.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 177 Consolidates existing domestic violence laws.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 157 Allows a minor mother and her children to be housed for 30 days in a youth service shelter or domestic violence shelter in the event of domestic abuse.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 605 Provides that the court may order either party to an abuse case not to return to the residence unless accompanied by a police officer.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 203 Requires law enforcement officers to be trained in issues pertaining to domestic abuse.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 207 Allows law enforcement officers to arrest the primary physical aggressor in domestic abuse cases based on probable cause and without a warrant.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 208 Requires law enforcement officers to arrest a suspect in domestic abuse cases if there is probable cause. Requires prosecutors to notify victims of the status of the case within five days. Requires records of reported incidents of domestic abuse be kept for five years. Prohibits disclosure of a victim's address to a defendant.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 224 Prohibits dismissal of domestic abuse actions because of pending divorce actions. Requires a condition of no contact with the victim when setting bond in domestic abuse actions.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 617, Sec. 8 Allows the court to consider acts of family violence in determining whether to deny, restrict, or limit child custody.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 408 Allows a court to consider as a mitigating factor the fact that a defendant or the children of the defendant suffered continuing abuse by the victim of the offense, where the offense was a response to the abuse, and may impose a sentence below the standard range.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 227 Requires courts to consider evidence of family violence when determining care and custody.

Protective Orders

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1105 Provides for confidential restraining orders.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1142 Extends the effectiveness of protective orders from one to two days.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 139 Revises police and court procedures regarding emergency protection and restraining orders. Includes minor child under the definition of domestic abuse.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 136 Clarifies that any victim of family violence, whether an adult or a child, may petition for a protection order. Provides for a three-month renewal of a protection order without a hearing. Empowers courts to grant ex parte temporary protection orders and, under certain circumstances, to conduct hearings for temporary protection orders by telephone.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 302 Allows courts to issue no-contact orders that exclude alleged child abusers from households where child victims reside.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 190, Secs. 4-5 Requires oral and written notification to a victim of sexual assault or violent crime or a minor victim's parents when a person arrested for the crime is to be released from pretrial detention.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 353 Allows a petitioner's address to be omitted from a protective order from domestic abuse. Allows a domestic abuse petition to be filed regardless of whether a divorce suit is pending. Restricts the duration of temporary protective orders to five days.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 455 Expands definition of family or household members. Prohibits an advance filing fee for persons seeking a protective order. Allows renewal of an order. Requires orders to be entered in law enforcement data bases. Prohibits mutual protective orders unless both parties have petitioned. Allows ex parte orders in cases of child abuse when a hearing cannot be held.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 208 Empowers city courts to issue temporary restraining orders in cases of alleged family violence.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 35 Requires police to inform victims of domestic violence about their right to seek a protective order.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 49 Provides mandatory penalties for violating a protection order when the violation is accompanied by a violent act.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 297 Allows protective orders to prohibit contact at work or school, harassment of relatives, and taking or damaging property. Requires relinquishment of weapons. Requires victims to be

	notified of their right to request a protective order, and the provisions it may include. Provides for warrantless arrest for violations of a protective order.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 164 Requires a protective order to be clearly delineated as such on the front page of the order. Provides that presentation of the order grants authority to law enforcement officers to arrest violators.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 177, Secs. 3-9 and 13 Revises existing procedures for protective orders. Allows the court to issue another type of order to prohibit contact, and provides a penalty.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1265 Adds definition of child abuse to the domestic violence statutes relating to protective orders.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 411 Allows a court to enter a temporary no contact order in domestic violence cases. Prohibits the compromise of domestic violence cases.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 49 Allows the court discretion in setting conditions of bond for defendants and witnesses in sexual assault cases with respect to contact with the victim.

FAMILY LAW

Administration/Procedures

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 184 Allows actions between parties subsequent to divorce to be brought in the county where the custodial parent resides for at least six months after the final decree.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 70 Requires the Law Review Commission to review existing statutes concerning child and family civil proceedings and make recommendations regarding the establishment of a Family Relations Code.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1105 Allows a court commissioner to act as a temporary judge in uncontested divorce cases.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 117 Increases from 12 to 18 months the time by which an appointee to the state board of marriage and family therapist examiners must become licensed.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Secs. 16 and 21 Allows a child support unit to file an entry of appearance in any divorce or legal separation proceeding to establish and enforce child and medical support.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 208 Specifies that it is unlawful for an employer to dismiss an employee or to refuse to hire a person solely because the employee or the person is married to or plans to marry a co-worker, unless one spouse would supervise, audit monies received by, or have access to confidential records of the other spouse.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 391 Prohibits discrimination in housing because of marital or parental status.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 259 Creates a cause of action for loss of consortium for the death or injury of a minor child.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 311 Reduces from 16 to six years the age after which a minor must bring an action under the two-year statute of limitations applicable to a medical malpractice action by or on behalf of a minor; actions by minors must commence within two years after discovery unless the child is under age six.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 98 Specifies the return of custodial property to a minor or a minor's estate.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 161 Allows minors under the age of 14 to change their names with the authorization of a parent or guardian.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 357 Adopts the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.

ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 381 Provides for the reciprocal recognition of judgments between the state and a particular tribal court in certain family law cases.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 647 Allows marriages between first cousins by adoption.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 297 Requires that non-marital births be registered.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 52 Allows the court to clarify an order, decree, or judgment affecting the parent-child relationship in a manner specific enough to allow enforcement by contempt.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 375, Sec. 40 Clarifies that a child born out of wedlock has paternal inheritance rights if the purported father is shown to be the biological father of the child.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 628 Establishes a procedure to deliver certain judgments of juvenile and family court to the appellant court.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 641 Creates the experimental family court system.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52 Allows either party in a divorce or annulment case to resume the name used prior to his or her first marriage.

Guardianship

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 345 Establishes the powers and duties of guardian advocates for drug-dependent newborns.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1155 Provides for judicial discretion in transferring jurisdiction of a guardianship to the probate court where the guardian resides.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1155 Prohibits a guardian from receiving a child's property valued over $5,000 until made legally qualified to do so.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 178, Secs. 9-15 Requires that a proposed ward be notified of a guardian's powers and of the right to be present at all proceedings.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 406 Provides that a person nominated by an incapacitated person over the age of 14 with sufficient mental capacity to make an intelligent choice has priority for appointment as a guardian.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, S. 46 Requires a law enforcement agency to investigate reports of alleged abuse or financial exploitation of a minor under guardianship and to report back to the probate judge.

OH	1989 Ohio Laws, S. 46 Allows a probate court to appoint a limited guardian if it is in the best interest of a minor.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 370 Allows for the appointment of a person other than a parent as managing conservator of a child.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1164 Requires applications for appointment of a permanent guardian to include a statement of whether a minor has been the subject of a legal or conservatorship proceeding within a two-year period.

Parental Leave

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 382 Allows employees working for businesses with 75 or more employees to take up to 16 weeks of unpaid family and medical leave in any two-year period.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 680 Provides up to four months uncompensated family leave to state employees who wish to care for a newborn or adopted child or seriously ill family member. Protects their employment and benefit rights.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 83 Requires employers of 10 or more to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave following the birth of a child. Requires the continuation of benefits at the employee's expense. Prohibits retaliation and provides for enforcement.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 109 Requires employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid family leave during any 12-month period for purposes of caring for a newborn or adopted child or a seriously ill family member.

Spousal Support/Division of Property

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1105 Outlines circumstances under which the court may award attorney's fees in settlement cases.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 248, Secs. 7-8 Enables parties in a divorce case to stipulate that a maintenance award cannot be modified. Requires valuation of marital property on the day of the prehearing settlement conference unless the parties agree to a different date.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 395 Adopts the Uniform Disposition of Community Property Rights at Death Act.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 216 Adopts the Uniform Premarital Agreement Act.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 246 Specifies that divorce or annulment revokes a disposition in a will to the former spouse unless expressly provided otherwise.

Surrogacy

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 114 Prohibits surrogate parent contracts.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 116 Exempts a surrogate mother from a law that makes it a crime to sell an individual to another person.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 184 Provides that surrogate mother agreements are void. Establishes that a surrogate mother and her husband are the parents of a child born of them.

Emancipation

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 382 Requires that parents and legal guardians be given a 20-day notice of a proceeding to remove the minor status of a child.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 207 Outlines procedures for applying to the court for emancipation.

Legal Representation

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 636 Specifies obligations of counsel appointed to represent the interest of a minor child in a custody case.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 732, Sec. 4 Provides that a child may be represented in a settlement agreement by an attorney ad litem.

GENERAL CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILY ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

Administration

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 360, Secs. 1-8 Creates an independent political subdivision of the state, the New Haven Family Alliance, to provide a locally based service delivery system for children and families. Requires a case management system focused on the entire family, one case worker per family, and family preservation services. Requires the development of family support centers.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 209 Provides for the Department of Economic Development to develop information concerning Iowa families, poverty levels among age groups, and the changing composition of the Iowa workforce and its impact on families.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts., Chap. 260 Authorizes local councils for children to enter into cooperative contracts, and to raise funds and apply for grants or contributions.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 210 Changes membership from state agencies to the Missouri Children's Services Commission. Provides for changes in Commission procedures. Authorizes hiring an executive director and requires the development of a plan to improve the quality of state child daycare.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 69 Adds the Commissioner of Labor to the membership of the state Council on Children and Families.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Secs. 10.1-10.2 Creates the 14-member Commission on the Family to study various issues including child care, youth suicide, and domestic violence.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 668 Establishes the Texas Children 2000 Committee to develop a statewide plan to define the needs of children in the state, evaluate resources, and develop goals to meet those needs.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1237 Establishes the Commission on Children, Youth, and Family Services, within the Health and Human Services Coordinating Council. Makes the Commission responsible for coordinating services among agencies, through multi-agency memoranda of understanding. Requires a biennial report on children's services and recommendations for funding.

Interagency Coordination

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1303 Authorizes counties to establish an interagency children's services coordination council to ensure collaboration and countywide planning for children's services. Requires annual program proposals. Authorizes waivers to allow flexibility in funding and programs. Provides for evaluation of county programs.

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1441 Requires the welfare and probation departments to report jointly on youth who are viewed as both dependent and delinquent to determine the appropriate status. Outlines ways the two departments can resolve disagreements.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 835 Expands the membership of the Oregon Youth Services Commission to include representatives from Oregon's Great Start, Juvenile Services Programs. Requires the commission to work with the Department of Human Resources to coordinate service delivery.
PA	1989 Pa. Laws, S.R. 11 Directs the Joint State Government Commission to study funding and services for dependent and delinquent children. Directs the commission to propose funding mechanisms and organizational structures to improve service delivery.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 277 Authorizes pilot projects for interdepartmental AIMS of children to be committed to state custody.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1237 Requires the departments of Human Services and Mental Health, the Youth Commission, the Juvenile Probation Commission, and the Central Education Agency to develop an interagency training program for staff involved in assessment, case planning, case management, and in-home or direct delivery of services to children, youth, and families.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Administration/Organization

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273 Creates a new juvenile code that grants jurisdiction over all juvenile and family matters to the juvenile court. Encourages the use of family-based services in lieu of out-of-home placement. Defines disposition alternatives, placement procedures, juvenile waiver, and expungement; describes powers of court personnel; and restricts the use of detention.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 515 Creates the Office of Criminal Detention Facilities Review Coordinator to develop standards for adult and juvenile detention facilities. Establishes local committees to review, monitor, and report on standard compliance and conditions of confinement. Establishes procedures for violations.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 120 Encourages counties to establish juvenile justice centers, similar to those in Los Angeles, to adjudicate and monitor delinquent youth.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1441 Requires the welfare and probation departments to report jointly on youth who are viewed as both dependent and delinquent to determine the appropriate status. Outlines ways the two departments can resolve disagreements.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 153, Sec. 4 Requires the Bureau of Investigation to develop and maintain a computerized data base on gang members.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 171, Secs. 1-2 and 6-7 Restructures the juvenile parole board by increasing its independence within the Department of Institutions. Changes its powers and duties.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 390 Establishes a task force to study the role of the juvenile justice system in addressing the juvenile drug program.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 141 Requires the Risk Assessment Information Systems Coordinating Council to develop a population-at-risk profile and to develop an identification, tracking, and enhancement program for children who are at-risk of becoming involved with the criminal justice system. Allows information to be shared among several departments, subject to confidentiality provisions.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 165 Requires the Department of Law Enforcement to establish an advisory group to develop a statewide data base on gang activity.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 295, Secs. 1 and 3 Creates a task force to review the juvenile justice system.

HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 375 Establishes the Office of Youth Services for the planning, case management, and delivery of services to youth-at-risk. Broadly defines at-risk and emphasizes delinquency prevention. Transfers responsibilities for youth corrections to the office in 1991. Creates an oversight committee.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 155 Requires the youth corrections agency to make certain organizational changes and create new programs to serve delinquent youth including case management teams and observation/assessment centers. Requires annual program reviews. Requires training for juvenile court judges.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 262 Creates a peer review court, that may determine certain sentences, as a pilot program to diversion.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 14 Requires fingerprints and criminal history checks from prospective employees of juvenile corrections agencies or child abuse investigators.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 641 Establishes a court-appointed advocate program to provide volunteers to the juvenile court to help ensure that youth receive appropriate case planning and services. Grants advocates access to juvenile court records.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 595 Creates a juvenile court specialist position within the office of state court administrator.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., S.C.R. 52, File 197 Provides for a legislative interim study on juvenile justice.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 188 Creates the juvenile parole board and describes the powers and duties of the board.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 328 Transfers responsibility for delinquent youth from the corrections department to the youth authority. Requires the youth authority to provide parole services.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 367 Reduces the number of youths on the Juvenile Law Study Commission from two to one. Adds to the Commission membership a representative of the court administered GAL services.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 157 Creates the division of juvenile services within the department of corrections.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 160 Allows former state employees to contract with the state to provide services to troubled youth.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 835 Expands the membership of the Oregon Youth Services Commission and requires counties to include a description of community involvement in their state plans.

TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 278 Creates the Department of Youth Development to administer youth corrections programs. Designates youth centers as a special school district and creates a division of juvenile probation.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 733 Creates a Department and state Board of Youth Services. Establishes powers and duties of the director, board members, and other personnel. Describes provisions for the care of committed youth, and requires participating localities to have youth services citizen boards.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 407 Incorporates juvenile sentencing guidelines, including some changes, into statute.

Disposition/Penalties

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273 Creates a new juvenile code that encourages the use of family-based services in lieu of out-of-home placement. Defines disposition alternatives, detention, and placement procedures.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 913 Requires that a dependent minor held in temporary custody in a building containing an adult jail be supervised by a police officer, a child protective service worker, or a trained volunteer.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Secs. 10-18 Requires parental participation in certain probation programs. Provides for probation services in certain deferred prosecution cases. Requires parents to pay for alcohol or drug education. Provides additional conditions for probation supervision, including urine testing. Allows a supplemental petition to be filed for non-criminal probation violations.
CA	1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1256, Secs. 1 and 4-5 Defines pattern of criminal gang activity and makes it a crime. Creates penalties for criminal acts associated with gang activity. Provides a procedure to declare buildings used by gangs a nuisance. Makes certain threats a crime. Requires the district attorney in Los Angeles to report on the effect of this act on gang activity.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 153, Sec. 7 Defines drive-by-crime as related to juvenile gang activity.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 173 Defines a temporary holding facility for youth who need to be held in a secure setting prior to a detention hearing. Requires sight and sound separation from adult offenders.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 46 Provides that time spent by a juvenile in secure detention after the disposition order and before placement in a youth facility be counted toward the length of sentence.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1716 Provides that delinquent juveniles may be detained in adult jails only when the public safety is at stake, and that juveniles must be kept separate from adult offenders.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 155 Makes numerous changes in juvenile dispositions including: extending probation from one to three years; extending the length of sentence in detention; and requiring restitution.

	Prohibits placing youth under age 10 in secure confinement. Extends certain conditions of probation to parents and allows wage assignments for care of delinquent youth.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 155, Sec. 10d Allows the court to revoke driving privileges and to order evaluations, treatment, or educational programs for certain alcohol-related offenses.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-321 Authorizes the court to order parents to pay restitution pursuant to the Parent Responsibility Law.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 41 Defines hazing as conduct that endangers the health or safety of a student and is a condition of membership in a group and makes it a misdemeanor.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 262 Creates a peer review court, that may determine certain sentences, as a pilot diversion program.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 17 Limits the duration of disposition for children in need of supervision or care to the child's 18th birthday.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 362 Requires the courts to impose assessments against certain persons including juvenile delinquents who have attained age 14. Earmarks proceeds for victim and witness programs.
MI	1989 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 113 Requires a hearing at sentencing to determine placement for delinquent youth. Placement options include probation, a youth correctional facility, or any sentence in law for adult offenders. Identifies placement criteria.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 147 Limits the length of time a juvenile may stay in adult jails to 24 hours, or six hours in a major metropolitan area, and requires parental notification of these time restrictions after 1991, unless the child is going to be prosecuted as an adult.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 224, Sec. 2 Increases parental liability for thefts by minors.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 262 Provides that a child may, among other things, be denied a driver's license or placed on probation for alcohol or drug offenses. On a second offense the driver's license may be revoked, suspended, or denied.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 3, Sec. 26 Declares that youth over age 16 who sell or possess certain controlled substances in a park or school zone are not suitable for treatment in a drug education program.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 4, Secs. 1-2, 6, and 16, and Art. 1, Sec. 3 Appropriates $1 million to establish a sex offender treatment program for delinquent youth. Provides for standards, training, disposition options, pilot programs, and evaluation. Requires DNA analysis in sex crimes.

MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 211 Prohibits detaining youth under age 17 in adult jails. Allows a traffic court judge to request the juvenile court to commit youth under age 17 to a juvenile detention facility.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 221 Clarifies a prohibition against incarcerating youth in adult facilities for traffic violations.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 172 Forbids placing a youth in need of supervision in a youth correctional facility. Specifies that juveniles not be placed in adult facilities. Requires a probation officer to supervise each youth placed in a correctional facility.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 210 Allows the juvenile court to commit youth found to be delinquent or in need of supervision to a mental health facility if the youth is seriously mentally ill.
NE	1989 Neb. Laws, L.B. 182 Allows for an expedited review of dispositions and placement changes for adjudicated youth. Requires progress reports to the court.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 99 Defines a serious or chronic offender as a child at least 16-years-old who has three prior felony adjudications or has committed violent offenses. Adds electronic monitoring, fines, and community service for non-profit organizations to the dispositional options. Allows the publication and broadcast of names of youth in this category.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 179 Increases the minimum age for commitment to any state training school from 8 to 12. Provides for commitment of youth between ages 8 and 12 at a state care-giving facility.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 765, Secs. 1-7 and 10 Provides for informal supervision of a delinquent or juvenile in need of supervision by a probation officer. Requires final disposition of juvenile cases within 60 days after the petition is filed.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 765, Secs. 8-9 and 11-15 Prohibits detention of delinquents or youth in need of supervision in juvenile or adult jail facilities except under certain circumstances for a limited amount of time. Requires separation from adults. Allows counties to provide alternatives to detention homes.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 285, Secs. 1-5 and 8-9 Allows for home detention, placement in an alcohol crisis center, and community service as dispositional options for juvenile offenders. Extends grounds for contempt of court to parents who refuse to participate in their child's dispositional plan. Allows detention of youth found in contempt of court.
NJ	1989 N.J. Laws, Chap. 125 Requires juveniles to be detained in a juvenile, rather than an adult facility, when serving sentences for motor vehicle violations.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 219, Sec. 12 Allows juveniles who used a firearm in the commission of a crime to be placed in community-based corrections programs.

NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 219, Sec. 12 Requires recommendations for placement in community-based corrections programs be made to the sentencing judge.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 120 Makes it illegal to sell a paint pellet gun to a person under age 16.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 443 Allows the court to require youth to repair or help maintain damaged property in a cemetery as a condition of probation.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 550 Reduces the number of hours that certain youth, including alleged runaways, can be held in secure detention.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 157 Requires the Division of Juvenile Services to recommend placement options to the court. Creates a team to review placement decisions. Allows the court to require its approval, or parents to request a hearing, when a youth is moved to a more restrictive setting.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 384 Classifies a youth who purchases, attempts to purchase, or consumes alcohol as an unruly child.
OK	1989 Okla Sess. Laws, Chap. 125 Authorizes the court to order delinquent youth to pay into the state victim compensation fund when the offense results in personal injury or death.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 269 Grants jurisdiction over certain municipal offenses committed by youth to municipal courts. Defines punishment options including community service and restitution.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 363, Secs. 4 and 7 Allows the court to order both community service and restitution for juvenile offenders.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 363, Sec. 8 Requires the court to order the least restrictive mental health care appropriate for wards of the court. Clarifies rules for authorization of inpatient treatment. Provides for mental health treatment of a child's guardian if the guardian has contributed to the child's delinquency, need for supervisor, or deprivation.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 228 Defines circumstances that warrant holding in temporary custody or placing in temporary detention children who are alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 229 Restricts places of detention for youth under age 15 to facilities outside of adult jails or in a jail that has no adult prisoners. Permits youth over age 15 to be held in adult jails if they have committed certain offenses. Requires sight and sound separation.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 278, Secs. 44 and 61 Prohibits commitment of youth under age 12 to the Department of Youth Development except for capital offenses. Allows the court to require parental participation in counseling or treatment programs for committed youth. Requires the department to develop

	commitment criteria. Grants the commissioner authority over placement and discharge, subject to court notification.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 329 Allows juveniles to be charged with escape for absconding or attempting to abscond from detention or other correctional facilities. Allows the court to impose any authorized disposition.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1245 Specifies the types of conduct that indicate a need for supervision. Prohibits prosecuting a youth for certain offenses.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 188 Provides for suspension of a youth's drivers license.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 549 Extends the 72-hour holding limit in detention to the next day when the period expires on a weekend or holiday.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 680 Makes it an offense for a student to be on school property after being directed to leave the premises.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 707 Makes it an offense for any person in possession of a beeper to remain on school grounds after being asked to leave the premises. Allows schools to seize beepers and to regulate their use.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 725 Prohibits committing youth to the corrections agency unless they are over 10-years-old and also found to be delinquent. Defines placement options when youth violate court orders.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chaps. 725 and 731 Allows the court to impose a driving curfew, to authorize a restricted driver's permit, and to order participation in other programs upon suspension of a driver's license.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 219 Prohibits students from taking air guns onto school premises. Makes illegal possession a gross misdemeanor and a ground for expulsion from school.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 407 Incorporates juvenile sentencing guidelines, including some changes, into statute. Requires the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission to make a report annually. Requires that charges be filed against juveniles who are referred for diversion at least three times within 18 months.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 410 Establishes procedures to transfer juvenile offenders who pose a serious threat to the safety of others within a youth correctional facility, to an adult correctional facility.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 48 Makes the possession of deadly weapons by minors an adjudicable offense. Prohibits any person from carrying a deadly weapon on school premises.

Facilities/Institutions/Services

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273 Creates a new juvenile code that encourages the use of family-based services in lieu of out-of-home placement. Defines disposition alternatives, detention, and placement procedures.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 515 Creates the Office of Criminal Detention Facilities Review Coordinator to develop standards for adult and juvenile detention facilities. Establishes local committees to review, monitor, and report on standard compliance and conditions of confinement.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 153 Defines juvenile gang. Instructs youth correctional agencies to segregate gang members, to discourage interaction between gang members and other youth, and to develop ways to prevent the recruitment of gang members within youth correctional facilities.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 255 Defines secure residential facility. Requires the division of youth services to establish standards for licensing privately owned facilities and to establish licensing fees.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 390 Appropriates funds to establish and maintain drug enforcement and treatment programs, including a boot camp incarceration program for young male felons, a wilderness school program for juvenile delinquents, and substance abuse treatment programs for low income pregnant women and mothers.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 295, Sec. 2 Defines juvenile intake and establishes procedures. Provides for screening and assessment of youth and families for alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or mental health problems at the time of intake.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 378 Creates the Serious Targeted Offender Program which includes youth who have been prosecuted as adults and reconfined in an adult correctional facility. Defines assessment, placement, and funding procedures. Requires separate facilities for youth. Requires independent oversight and evaluation.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 1693 Prohibits a child from enrolling in a local school program when the child is confined by court order to a state facility. Requires that procedures for providing alternative education services be developed.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 155, Secs. 6, 9, and 19-20 Requires standards for secure facilities and community programs. Amends standards for definition. Requires public school districts to provide instruction for youth in detention.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-669 Allows counties to form a Regional Detention Authority to construct a juvenile detention facility. Describes the governing body and allows the authority to apply for and accept public and private funds.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 148, Secs. 2-3 and 6-8 Adds private secure facilities to the list of child-caring institutions licensed and regulated by the state.

IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 150, Sec. 2 Defines secure private facility regarding care for dependent children, children in need of services, or delinquent children.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 150, Sec. 3 Requires the Department of Public Welfare and Mental Health to establish minimum standards for care and treatment of children in a secure private facility or a locked portion of a shelter care facility.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 1, Sec. 3 and Art. 4, Secs. 1-2, 6, and 16 Establishes a sex offender treatment program for delinquent youth. Provides for standards, training, disposition options, pilot programs and evaluation. Requires DNA analysis in sex crimes.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 6, Secs. 12 and 16 Increases the penalties for unreasonable restraint or confinement or malicious punishment of a child under age 18.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, S.J.R. 23 Establishes a legislative interim committee to study detention services including how to fund and remove juveniles from adult jails.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 434 Requires the Department of Family Services to administer public funds and to license detention facilities. Limits circumstances for detaining a youth in an adult facility when prosecuting the youth as an adult. Requires counties to pay for evaluation costs and to make certain that juvenile detention facilities are available.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 461, Secs. 4 and 8 Requires juvenile detention centers to meet state standards. Makes placing a juvenile with adult inmates an offense punishable by a fine of up to $500.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 519 Prohibits assisting a juvenile in failing to return to a youth correctional facility.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 179 Increases the minimum age for commitment to any state training school from 8 to 12. Provides for commitment of youth between ages 8 and 12 at a state care-giving facility.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 285, Secs. 6-7 Adds willfullness and under the age of 18 to the definition of children in need of services. Requires that families make reasonable efforts before referring a child to the courts for services.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 328, Sec. 4 Provides standards for juvenile detention facilities.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 218 Allows a court to require a parent in a juvenile court case to undergo medical, psychological, or other treatment as a condition for return of legal or physical custody of the child.

NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 235 Requires officials to consider transitional placements, including community-based programs, when planning the release of committed delinquents.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257 Defines out-of-home child abuse and child neglect in out-of-home placements including daycare, foster care, group homes, and state institutions.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 278, Secs. 44 and 61 Prohibits commitment of youth under age 12 to the Department of Youth Development except for capital offenses. Allows the court to require parental participation in counseling or treatment programs for youth committed to the Department of Youth Development.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 564 Allows one or more counties to operate a residential facility for delinquent youth, children in need of supervision or those in a dysfunctional home environment. Requires a governing board be formed, and education and counseling services be offered to residents.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1265 Makes the Department of Human Services responsible for providing services to children between the ages of 7 and 10 referred by law enforcement agencies for exhibiting serious predelinquent behavior.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 725 Requires court-ordered evaluations be conducted by interdisciplinary teams.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 271, Sec. 115 Directs the Department of Social and Health Services to develop a residential drug treatment program for juvenile offenders.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 271, Part IV Creates a drug enforcement and education account to provide appropriations for, among other things, early intervention and security in schools; inpatient youth treatment; treatment in juvenile facilities; creation of a juvenile offender residential program; and services to substance abusing pregnant women.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 959g and 3023 (2k) Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to maintain a cottage-based intensive alcohol or other drug abuse program at one or more juvenile correctional institutions.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 50 Permits state institutions to charge parents of resident minors for up to two years of actual costs of care.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 101 Allows state youth service providers to give temporary emergency shelter to more than 10 children under age 18 for up to 72 hours, at the request of local authorities.

Financing

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 171, Secs. 3-5 and 8 Defines the duties of administrative law judges who will rule on juvenile parole violations. Requires that the parolee, his parents, and other interested parties, be given complete information regarding the hearing.

ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 155, Secs. 5 and 9 Establishes a youth corrections account for the construction and operation of secure facilities, community-based programs, and county-operated detention facilities and alternative programs. Imposes a $10 penalty assessment on adjudicated delinquents to fund the account.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-669 Allows counties to form a Regional Detention Authority to construct a juvenile detention facility. Describes the governing body and allows the authority to apply for and accept public and private funds.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 19 Authorizes Saint James Parish (County) to enter into lease-purchase agreements and to contract for the construction and management of a center for delinquent youth. Allows space to be subleased to other counties. Allows the county to incur debt, issue bonds, and levy taxes for the center. Facility use includes detention and disposition.
MI	1989 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 113 Requires reimbursement by delinquent youth or their parents for costs of institutional care or treatment and may require reimbursement for attorneys' fees.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 441, Secs. 1-2 and 4 Requires local governments to provide adequate funding for juvenile courts based on an annual budget submitted for approval. Allows the courts to require parents to pay court-ordered expenses, costs, and restitution.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 441, Sec. 4 Allows the juvenile courts to require parents to pay court-ordered expenses, costs, and restitution.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chaps. 178 and 211 Increases the state subsidy to counties for operating detention and other facilities for neglected and delinquent youth. Prohibits school districts from exceeding certain costs for providing education for these youth.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., S.C.R. 7, File 20 Directs the Department of Human Resources to develop a formula for the state and counties to share the cost of housing troubled youth.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 75 Allows the county to apply for a property lien against individuals who fail to pay court-ordered expenses for the costs of public care or treatment.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 285, Sec. 11 Requires certain adjudicated delinquents to pay for publicly supported defense costs.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 286 Requires the Division for Children and Youth Services to be liable for expenses in court-ordered placements for a minor mother and her child or children, if they are placed in the same facility.

NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 133 Creates a local government corrections fund to build or operate juvenile detention facilities, to train detention officers, or to provide a match to receive federal funds. Imposes a $10 penalty assessment on certain municipal violations to pay for the fund.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 219, Sec. 11 Establishes criteria for applications for juvenile community corrections grant funds and allows review panels to work together to review applications for the funds.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 481 Extends the time period for counties or cities to submit a plan for adjustment services for persons alleged to be in need of supervision. Allows certain expenditures for expanded services to be reimbursed by the state prior to 1992.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 387 Requires counties to pay transportation costs related to court-ordered medical care for a child unless the child is in the legal custody of a state agency.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 269 Earmarks funds generated by funds for local programs on juvenile crime.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 363, Secs. 1 and 5 Increases the fees that private attorneys may charge for juvenile justice cases in counties that do not appoint public defenders. Provides for reimbursement for the cost of transporting juveniles to detention centers and court hearings.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 835 Increases the minimum the state can grant to counties for youth services.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 230 Appropriates $300,000 to the Department of Corrections to pay costs of care for youth awaiting placement in state juvenile facilities. Allows counties to charge the state up to $50 per day for such costs beginning seven days after a disposition order is entered.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 733 Authorizes the newly created Department of Youth Services to develop delinquency prevention and youth development programs, including delinquency prevention grants.

Jurisdiction/Waivers

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273 Creates a new juvenile code that grants jurisdiction over all juvenile and family matters to the juvenile court. Encourages the use of family-based services in lieu of out-of-home placement. Defines disposition alternatives, placement procedures, juvenile waiver, and expungement; describes powers of court personnel; and restricts the use of detention.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273, Sec. 3 Expands the definition of juvenile to allow the court to retain jurisdiction beyond an individual's 18th birthday in order to oversee completion of a course of instruction or treatment.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 120 Encourages counties to establish juvenile justice centers, similar to those in Los Angeles, to adjudicate and monitor delinquent youth.

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 137 Provides that when a minor has been adjudged a dependent child of the juvenile court, all issues regarding the child's custody shall be heard by the juvenile court.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Sec. 8 Identifies additional circumstances to initiate a proceeding in juvenile court.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 169, Secs. 5-6 Revises sentencing for certain violent or repeat juvenile offenders who are prosecuted as adults in criminal court. Removes the minimum age requirement for direct filing.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 155, Sec. 3 Extends period of court jurisdiction from age 19 to 21.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-371 Adds possession of a deadly weapon in the commission of a crime to the list of issues the court must consider in determining whether a minor should be prosecuted as an adult.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P. A. 17 Limits the duration of dispositions for children in need of supervision or care to the child's 18th birthday.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 441, Sec. 3 Revises the jurisdiction of youth courts.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 211 Extends the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to persons 17 years of age for purposes of proper care, custody, support, or commitment to the guardianship of the Department of Social Services. Gives the juvenile court authority to resume jurisdiction of a child previously released from the custody of the Division of Family Services if the court finds it is in the child's best interest.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 212 Reduces the maximum age of children in youth corrections facilities from 21 to 19 years.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 408, Secs. 3-6 Classifies any crime committed in association with a murder or an attempted murder as a delinquent act. Clarifies court jurisdiction in such cases.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 765, Sec. 5 Extends juvenile court jurisdiction to parents, guardians, and custodians of delinquent youth or children in need of supervision.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 269 Grants jurisdiction over certain municipal offenses committed by youth to municipal courts. Defines punishment options including community service and restitution.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 363, Secs. 4 and 7 Allows detention of an 18-year-old in an adult facility if the juvenile is certified to stand trial as an adult.
PR	1989 Puerto Rico, Act 14 Allows juveniles 14 years or older to be prosecuted as adults for capital offenses.

SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 110 Extends the time limit for a request to prosecute a child as an adult from two to 30 days.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 278, Sec. 62 Allows youth who escape from youth correctional facilities to be prosecuted as adults. Allows certain youth to be transferred to the department of adult corrections on their 18th birthday.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 470 Authorizes the juvenile court to enforce agreements between school administrators, parents, and students regarding student participation in school-community guidance centers.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1031 Increases the age for teen court participation from 14 to 17. Allows the municipal court to dismiss charges against youth who successfully complete a teen court program.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 150 Transfers jurisdiction over automobile homicide, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, reckless driving, and fleeing a police officer, from circuit court to juvenile court when the offense is committed by a child.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 675 Requires juveniles who are convicted and sentenced as an adult to be tried as an adult for offenses committed while incarcerated in an adult correctional facility.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 717 Allows the court to commit serious juvenile offenders who are 16 years or older to the department of corrections.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 207 Makes emancipated minors subject to the jurisdiction of adult courts for criminal offenses.

Procedures

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Secs. 2 and 5 Requires schools to report youth who are on probation and are truant or habitually insubordinate to the court and probation department. Allows the court to coordinate a truancy action with other court action involving the youth's parents.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Sec. 3 Requires school principals to notify police when student behavior may involve illegal drugs or a weapons violation.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Secs. 6-7 Allows police to test certain youth who are taken into custody for alcohol or drugs. Allows the court to consider test results in making a disposition.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Sec. 8 Identifies additional circumstances to initiate a proceeding in juvenile court.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Secs. 10-18 Requires parental participation in certain probation programs. Provides for probation services in certain deferred prosecution cases. Requires parents to pay for alcohol and

	drug education. Provides additional conditions for probation supervision, including urine testing. Allows a supplemental petition to be filed for non-criminal probation violations.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 169, Sec. 2 Requires the department of institutions to return property to counties when it is no longer needed by the state for detention purposes.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 171, Secs. 3-5 and 8 Makes an appropriation for administrative law judges who will rule on juvenile parole violations. Requires that the parolee, his parents, and other interested parties be given complete information regarding the hearing.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 824 Authorizes the juvenile court to request the district attorney's office to represent the state in delinquency cases and grants that office access to juvenile records.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 839 Provides that juveniles may be detained only when there is clear and convincing evidence to support it, such as protecting the public or the juvenile from bodily harm or protecting court process.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 54 Allows a child witness to have a friend stay with him or her while testifying in juvenile court.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 150, Sec. 10 Requires the Department of Public Welfare or the Probation Department of the court to report to the court every six months on the child's progress when such child has been committed to a mental health treatment facility.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 19 Requires all institutions that care for youth under juvenile court jurisdiction to maintain annual reports.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 122, Secs. 2-3 Requires semi-annual reports from foster parents to the court regarding a juvenile offender's adjustment, condition, and progress.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 16 Requires that exceptions to a master's findings in delinquency cases be considered in a hearing on the record.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 706 Clarifies that the victim, along with the juvenile offender and his parents, must be notified of and consent to a proposed informal adjustment hearing. Allows the intake officer to authorize or deny the informal adjustment if consensus cannot be reached or a successful outcome is in doubt.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 707 Allows the court to extend the time allowed to file a delinquency petition on a finding of good cause.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 113, Sec. 3 Requires the court to consider whether a child would reside with a perpetrator of child abuse when deciding to release a child from detention.

MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 271 Extends the time to file a detention petition from five to seven days. Allows local judges or magistrates to hold a probable cause hearing for juveniles and requires hearing records.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 436 Allows extradition of alleged delinquents under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 33 Prohibits terminating an employee for appearing in court with or on behalf of a child. Allows a civil action for illegal termination.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 765, Sec. 3 Requires reasonable efforts to modify behavior before a child is found in need of supervision.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 9 Requires the attorney or law guardian for a child involved in a person in need of supervision (PINS) case to notify the youth and his parent of his right to appeal a disposition order.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 313 Requires certain stores to post a sign that states it is illegal for a person under age 16 to possess an air gun.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 474 Requires the court to notify both parents when a person in need of supervision case is filed against their child.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 124 Requires a copy of a secure detention order to be transmitted to a detention facility within 72 hours after the youth is detained. Authorizes detention based on administrative notice until copies of the order are received.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 445 Requires the juvenile court to consolidate all proceedings that involve separate children from the same family.
RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 185 Directs the court to determine a payment schedule to accompany juvenile restitution orders.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 86 Requires a notice of a traffic violation by a juvenile be mailed to the owner of the vehicle used in committing the violation.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 633 Extends the rights of victims of adult crime to victims of serious juvenile crime, including the opportunity to present a statement prior to the disposition hearing and to be notified upon the offender's release from commitment.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 628 Establishes a procedure to deliver certain judgments of juvenile and family court to the appellant court.

WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 71 Requires that juvenile cases be tried in the county where the offense was committed. Allows the court to transfer the case to the county where the juvenile resides.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 410 Establishes procedures to transfer juvenile offenders who pose a serious threat to the safety of others within a youth correctional facility to an adult correctional facility.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1276m Requires the state to notify certain local agencies and crime victims at least 15 days before a delinquent child is released from custody or placed in aftercare.

Records

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 165 Allows jail authorities access to juvenile court records for youth who are being prosecuted as adults and are being held in adult jails awaiting trial.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 273, Sec. 8b Requires the court to destroy delinquency records upon a juvenile's 21st birthday.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Sec. 4 Allows certain officials, including a prosecuting attorney or probation officer access to student records.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 153, Sec. 4 Requires the Bureau of Investigation to develop and maintain a computerized data base on gang members.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 169 Extends access to juvenile court records by prosecuting and defense attorneys before adjudication and at sentencing.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 170 Classifies law enforcement records on juveniles as confidential juvenile records.
GA	1989 Ga. Laws, p. 824 Authorizes the juvenile court to request the district attorney's office to represent the state in delinquency cases and grants that office access to juvenile records.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 445, Sec. 5 Provides for closed hearings for some juvenile hearings and proceedings.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 327 Grants certain state agencies access to juvenile court records in cases involving a child in need of assistance in order to conduct a child abuse or neglect investigation.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 641 Grants court-appointed special advocates access to juvenile court records.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 668 Allows expungement of certain juvenile court records on or after the subject's 18th birthday.

MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 814 Requires the state attorney to review an intake officer's petition for an informal adjudication of a handgun violation.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 224 Allows the Department of Corrections to photograph juveniles who are in their custody for management and apprehension purposes. Classifies photographs as confidential records.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 433 Allows judges and presentence investigators to inspect a defendant's juvenile records for sentencing purposes.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 595 Allows information from the juvenile court adjudication to be released to the victim of a juvenile offender.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 18 Allows law enforcement agencies to take and to keep fingerprints of juveniles age 14 years or older who commit offenses that would be a felony if committed by an adult.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 381 Allows a juvenile's name to be published or broadcast if he or she has prior adjudications for violent offenses.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 174 Allows a juvenile's name to be published if he has prior adjudications for distributing controlled substances and is at least 12 years old.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 330 Extends access to records concerning a child in need of supervision or in a neglect or abuse case to any state government social services agency, an Indian tribe, a foster parent, health and mental health care professionals, and other court-ordered persons.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 186 Allows a youth who is alleged to be delinquent or undisciplined to petition the court to expunge his records if certain criteria are met.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 679 Requires the Victim Compensation Commission to keep juvenile records confidential.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 72 Extends the time period to destroy certain juvenile records from one to three years after the child reaches the age of majority or after the end of court jurisdiction.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 363, Sec. 6 Gives court appointed special advocates full access to relevant records. Provides for confidentiality of records.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 105 Allows fingerprints to be taken of juveniles who commit motor vehicle theft or a violent crime or who are committed to the department of youth services. Prohibits fingerprinting non-violent or status offenders. Describes circumstances for access and destruction of records.

VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 183 Prohibits destruction of juvenile records for 10 years when information about the offense is to be furnished to the department of motor vehicles.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 520 Allows law enforcement officers and school officials to disclose information about delinquent youth.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 6 Allows the juvenile court to have juvenile offenders fingerprinted and photographed. Allows the information to be sent to law enforcement agencies.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 117 Allows juvenile court records to be released if authorized by the subject. If the subject is under 18, the release also must be approved by one parent.

KIDNAPPING/MISSING CHILDREN

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1060 Allows the franchise tax board to release to the parent locator service any tax information that may help locate absent parents or spouses.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1060 Requires the California Parent Locator Service to collect information on parental abductions.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 162 Provides that any person who takes a child under the age of 18 with intent to sell, trade, or barter that child commits second degree kidnapping.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 230, Secs. 14-19 Allows the juvenile court to issue an ex parte order for a child to be taken into custody when there is reasonable cause to believe the child's parent or caretaker would flee with the child if consent were requested.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-312 Expands the list of persons who commit child abduction to include fathers who conceal a child before a formal custody order has been entered.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-336 Prohibits the sale of a public travel ticket to a destination outside the state to any unemancipated minor under age 17 without parent or guardian permission.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 49, Secs. 8-17 Expands the definition of missing child to include victims of criminal confinement or interference with custody. Allows for the release of information by the clearinghouse on missing children. Allows for the detention of missing children. Makes false reporting concerning a missing child a misdemeanor. Regulates the release of children's fingerprints to law enforcement agencies.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 49, Sec. 22 Outlines criminal penalties for interference with custody or visitation.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 144 Requires law enforcement authorities to notify schools of a report of a missing child. Requires schools to mark the child's record and report requests for the record to law enforcement authorities. Provides for removal of such information upon location of the child.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 7, Sec. 3 Makes it a felony to keep a child in Minnesota with the knowledge that the child was illegally taken from another state.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., S.C.R. 50, File 110 Creates a national missing children's day.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 703 Appropriates funds to help locate missing and abducted children.

NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 331 Mandates schools to flag records of children reported missing. Requires notification of law enforcement agencies when a request for a flagged record is made. Requires schools to obtain a child's prior school records when the child transfers from another school.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 288 Allows a missing child's fingerprints to be retained until that child is located.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 1059 Requires Oregon state police to establish and maintain a missing children clearinghouse linked with other statewide and national systems. Requires them to file a missing persons report within 12 hours instead of 48 hours.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 190 Makes clearinghouse records that relate to a missing child or person or an unidentified body confidential. Provides for the entry of a missing person's name into the national crime information center file. Requires immediate entry of all identifying features of an unidentified body.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Administration/Procedures/Finance
(Also see Child Care; Child Support Enforcement; and Teenage Pregnancy)

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 121 Revises the definition of "services" to include money payments to welfare recipients.
AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 189 Revises the definition of "dependent child" to include needy children between the ages of 18 and 19, and who are full-time students expected to finish their education before their 19th birthday. Establishes procedures for recipients who leave the state.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 246 Directs the Department of Social Services to certify information about recipients of fraudulently obtained public assistance or medical assistance payments; directs state and local agencies to assist in the collection of all assistance overpayments.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 133 Requires information concerning a recipient of public assistance benefits be kept confidential. Limits disclosure of information to authorized persons only.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 184, Sec. 2 Allows the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to provide education and public outreach services about social services available to the public.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 363 Raises the weekly family allowance under unemployment compensation from $5 to $10 per dependent child.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 483, Sec. 1002 Adds two members to the state Apprenticeship and Training Council to represent women, minorities, and AFDC.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 11, Secs. 1-8 Establishes a state supported community resources program. Makes cities responsible for developing and implementing programs concerning safety, crime reduction, family stability, economic opportunity, and housing in targeted neighborhoods. Specifies program requirements, community participation, and eligible uses of resource funds.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 251, Secs. 1-2 and 4 Directs that incentive funds for operators of the displaced homemaker program be distributed each fiscal year and be used for program enhancement. Directs the state to evaluate program participants six months after employment.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 266 Specifies that counties may not be required to reimburse the state for AFDC payments to native American Indians.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 77 Requires employable recipients of AFDC and home relief to participate in job search activities. Increases standard of need for public assistance recipients. Creates a task force on welfare reform.

NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 710 Mandates the Department of Human Resources to conduct a study of the reasons for declining participation in the food stamp program and to develop recommendations to eliminate the barriers.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 587 Extends AFDC benefits to 18-year-old dependent children who are full-time students and reasonably expected to complete training programs by age 19.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 875 Eliminates the current $12 million spending cap on state WIC funding to allow the Department of Health to use whatever funds specifically appropriated by the legislature.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 126 Transfers education and employment services, refugee services, and child care services from the Division of Family Services to the Office of Assistance Payments.

Compliance with Family Support Act/Welfare Reform

AK	1989 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 69 Requires courts to order genetic tests in contested paternity cases when the state is a party in the case. Prohibits cost recovery from AFDC recipients.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 771 Requires the Department of Social Services to seek federal funding under the Family Support Act for school-aged parenting and infant development child care for teenage parents in grades seven to 12 who are on AFDC.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 804 Requires that documentation of the statewide automated welfare system be presented to the federal government by October 1, 1990.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 5 of the First Extraordinary Session Establishes a Job Opportunity and Basic Skills (JOBS) program for AFDC recipients. Provides supportive services such as child care, transportation reimbursement, and transitional medical assistance. Creates sanctions for non-participation in the JOBS program.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 280 Replaces the Work Incentive (WIN) program with the new JOBS program. Establishes new requirements to comply with the Family Support Act, including extended child care and special assistance for teen parents. Establishes an advisory council.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Secs. 2-4 Exempts students enrolled in job training programs from paying student fees. Directs the state to collect data on participants in education and training programs. Provides that application for AFDC constitutes registration in a job training program.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Secs. 5-7 and 9 Targets job training and prioritizes services. Directs the state to submit state plans to establish JOBS programs and support services required under the Family Support Act. Directs the state to establish participation standards for education programs.

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Sec. 8 Extends medical assistance for up to 12 months after AFDC ineligibility. Allows for options under the Family Support Act of 1988. Directs the department of health to access data from other state agencies relevant to client eligibility.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 324 Directs the AFDC program to emphasize work, child support, and family benefits and to encourage and assist AFDC recipients to obtain education, training, and employment.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 441 Establishes an AFDC Unemployed Parent Program.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 580 Authorizes the Department of Education to match minimum program funds with Medicaid funds to provide language-speech, physical, and occupational therapy services to Medicaid-eligible handicapped students.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 550 Establishes a JOBS program on July 1, 1990. Directs the welfare department to evaluate the program to determine program effectiveness. Requires the governor to coordinate JOBS with existing programs and through contracts with adult education providers. Directs the state legislative auditor to evaluate JOBS and report to the legislature.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 579 Imposes stricter penalties for general assistance recipients who refuse to comply with mandatory work requirements, by rendering them ineligible for three months after the first refusal and six months for any subsequent refusals.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 580, Secs. 3-4 Establishes employability as a classification of eligibility for general assistance. Limits eligibility for general assistance to four months in a 12-month period for employable recipients.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 580, Sec. 8 Requires employable recipients of general assistance to participate in a job search, training, and work program or counseling.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 580, Sec. 11 Directs the governor to coordinate the general assistance work program with Job Training Partnership Act and other relevant programs and allows the governor to consolidate the programs.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 701 Revises the workfare program for employable general relief recipients. Allows remedial education, job readiness, job search, and placement services. Allows payment of transition-to-work allowances for recipients who find work in another county or state. Allows reimbursements for transportation to training or job search activities and imposes a payment-after performance requirement for the receipt of general assistance payments.
NE	1989 Neb. Laws, L.B. 362, Sec. 3 Provides former AFDC recipients with up to 12 months of transitional child care benefits in accordance with the Family Support Act.

NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 77 Requires employable recipients of AFDC and home relief to participate in job search activities. Increases standard of need for public assistance recipients. Creates a task force on welfare reform.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 734 Increases the earned income disregard amounts for work and child care expenses.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 580 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to submit state plans and to seek federal waivers under the Family Support Act. Specifies the state and county share of administrative and programs costs, and requires counties to appropriate funds to cover local costs.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257 Expands the Community Work Experience Program to include JOBS participants between the ages of 19 and 26. Extends adult emergency assistance to JOBS participants 90 days after eligibility for general assistance is determined.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 195, Sec. 4 Reduces from 6 to 3 the minimum age of dependent children required for an AFDC recipient to be exempt from the JOBS program.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 539 Establishes an AFDC unemployed parent program.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1476r and 3023 (16n) Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to submit a JOBS program plan and to promulgate rules for its implementation.

Housing and Homeless Assistance

AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 121 Revises the definition of "services" to include money payments to welfare recipients.
AZ	1989 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 121, Sec. 2 Allows the Department of Economic Security to provide special housing assistance to families with children in state custody if homelessness is the only barrier to family reunification. Requires case management services while a family receives housing assistance.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 258 Creates the homeless prevention activities program to help non-governmental programs. Establishes an income tax check-off to fund the programs. Gives the department of social services administrative authority and makes an appropriation.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 304, Sec. 4 Defines homeless child and provides that all homeless children have access to a free education.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 237 Allows the Housing Finance and Development Corporation to approve excise tax exemptions for firms or individuals working to rehabilitate certain housing.

IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 205 Prohibits housing discrimination against families with children to comply with the federal Fair Housing Amendments of 1988.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 310 Appropriates federal funds to mental health services for the homeless, among other items.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 214 Allows homeless children to attend school in the district where they are receiving temporary shelter.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 242 Extends the Commission on Access to Services for the Medically Indigent and the Homeless; directs the commission to make a final report by December 15, 1990.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 803 Establishes a program for runaway and homeless youth to provide shelter and services, and to work toward reuniting the youths with their parents.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 11, Secs. 1-8 Establishes a state-supported community resources program. Makes cities responsible for developing and implementing programs concerning safety, crime reduction, family stability, economic opportunity, and housing in targeted neighborhoods. Specifies program requirements, community participation, and eligible uses of resource funds.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 120 Requires school districts to enroll homeless children despite lack of legal residence.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 503 Prohibits housing discrimination against families with children to comply with the federal Fair Housing Amendments of 1988.
NH	1989 N. H. Laws, Chap. 156 Makes it unlawful to evict a tenant solely on the grounds that the person has acquired or is regarded to have AIDS.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 290 Allows counties to use private funds or in-kind services for the local match required to operate a runaway and homeless youth shelter or to implement their plan.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 747 Provides that when a child is placed in foster care and the goal of the child's service plan is reunification with the family, the shelter and fuel allowance portion of the public assistance grant the parent or caregiver was receiving will not be reduced.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 215 Prevents school districts from barring admission solely because the child lacks a fixed residence or because the child is not under the supervision of a parent or guardian.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 118 Requires school districts to enroll homeless children despite lack of legal residence.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1118i Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to use a portion of its homeless aid appropriation for transitional housing operating costs.

Medical and Miscellaneous Assistance/Eligibility

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 8 Requires that expanded obstetrical services be considered when negotiating with hospitals that provide care to Medi-Cal recipients.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1204 Changes the definition of low income to an income of not more than 185 percent of the federal poverty level.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1446 Mandates the state Department of Health Services to establish a task force to study the simplification of the Medi-Cal application process. Allows workers to be stationed at alternative sites to enroll qualified pregnant women.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 244 Extends the Weld County job diversion demonstration project to 1994 and provides that participants are eligible for medical services regardless of their aggregate medical expenses.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 247, Secs. 2-3 Establishes the disabled children's home care program to provide home- or community-based care to non-institutionalized disabled children under the Medicaid program. Requires the state to assess the costs and effectiveness every six months and report to the legislature. Authorizes the state to seek a federal waiver and appropriates funds.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 248 Establishes a baby-care program to provide prenatal care and well-child care to pregnant women and children, under 1 year old, who are income eligible. Appropriates funds; establishes an advisory committee; and provides for outreach and services.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Sec. 8 Extends medical assistance for up to 12 months after AFDC ineligibility. Allows for options under the Family Support Act of 1988. Directs the department of health to access data from other state agencies relevant to client eligibility.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 393 Extends Medicaid eligibility to infants under 1 year old living in families with income up to 185 percent of the poverty level. Also extends benefits to children under 4 years old living below the federal poverty level.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-860 Creates the Prenatal and Newborn Care Program and defines eligibility standards.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 140 Provides for case management services for pregnant women on Medicaid.
IN	1989 Ind. Acts, P.L. 141 Expands the definition of medical assistance to include payments to or on behalf of a child in need of services or a child placed in the custody of the Department of Public Welfare.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 304, Secs. 201 and 204 Expands Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women and children.

KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 184 Allows the Department of Health and Environment to provide public outreach services, including those designed to educate the public about preventative health care.
KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 242 Extends the Commission on Access to Services for the Medically Indigent and the Homeless; directs the commission to make a final report by December 15, 1990.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 403 Creates the Medicaid Drug Program Committee. Prohibits restrictive drug formularies unless approved by the committee.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 722 Directs the state to annually revise the standard of need for AFDC and general assistance programs.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 614 Expands the medical assistance program to cover infants and pregnant women with family incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level, children up to 2 years old with family incomes below 100 percent of poverty, and, subject to availability of funds, to 3-to 7-year-olds. Requires the state to promote health, education, and public health services.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 580 Authorizes the Department of Education to match minimum program funds with Medicaid funds to provide language-speech, physical, and occupational therapy services to Medicaid-eligible handicapped students.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 266 Extends the period of time in which a transfer of property disqualifies a welfare recipient for public aid from 24 to 30 months.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 310 Revises Medicaid eligibility requirements to conform with federal requirements. Removes the authority of county welfare boards to review eligibility determinations. Permits the state to adopt more rules limiting eligibility if funds appropriated are not sufficient to provide medical care to all eligible persons.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 453 Extends medical assistance eligibility for people who lose eligibility due to loss of earned income disregards or employment. Allows the state welfare agency to pay premiums for available health insurance in lieu of providing Medicaid.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 563 Denies general relief assistance for three months to any person who voluntarily leaves employment without good cause or who is discharged for misconduct.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 580, Secs. 1-6 Establishes employability as a classification for determining eligibility for general relief assistance. Differentiates between the unemployed, who are traditionally needy, and the unemployable, who are chronically needy.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 580, Sec. 7 Provides for month-to-month eligibility for general relief medical assistance.

MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 580, Sec. 12 Specifies that providers of general relief medical services must accept the amount paid by the state as full payment for services.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 603 Eliminates the income spend down requirements for state medical assistance recipients.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 603 Allows greater earned income disregards for general relief recipients. Extends eligibility for assistance for one month when it would otherwise be lost due to employment.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 703 Directs the state welfare agency to seek an agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a demonstration project to allow Aid for Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Parent (AFDC-UP) recipients to work more than 100 hours per month and retain eligibility for public assistance.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 632 Allows the state to provide or contract with public or non-profit hospitals to provide prenatal care to indigent women. Directs the welfare division to adopt regulations and eligibility criteria and to provide public information on available services.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 783, Secs. 1-11 Increases property tax rates to support medical treatment of indigent persons. Clarifies residence standards for treatment if indigent and allows indigent patients to be transferred to their counties of residence.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 77 Increases the standard of need for public assistance recipients. Creates a task force on welfare reform.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 584 Expands the definition of prenatal service providers to include all providers under the medical services program. Extends eligibility for women and infants for two months after pregnancy. Expands services to include labor, delivery, post-partum and special services. Provides presumptive eligibility for women who appear to be eligible by the provider.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 710 Mandates the Department of Human Resources to conduct a study of the reasons for declining participation in the food stamp program and to develop recommendations to eliminate the barriers.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257 Creates the Joint Legislative Committee on Medicaid Oversight.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 257 Expands the Community Work Experience Program to include JOBS participants between the ages of 19 and 26. Extends adult emergency assistance to JOBS participants 90 days after eligibility for general assistance is determined.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 672 Provides that if funds are appropriated, the Department of Human Services may provide Medicaid to persons in groups designated by federal law as groups to which the state, at its option, may provide assistance under the Medicaid program.

RI	1989 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 252 Extends coverage to women whose family income is 185 percent of the poverty level, under the maternity care payer of last resort program. Optional services include child birth and parenting preparation, care coordination, and high risk obstetrics. Directs the state to conduct referral and outreach services.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 244 Increases the standard of need for AFDC payments by 3 percent.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 434 Creates an Indigent Health Care Risk Fund to receive and disperse federal funds to providers. Assesses a hospital services license fee.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 94 Appropriates funds for the establishment of the Vermont health insurance plan. Extends Medicaid coverage for prenatal care and well-child services up to 200 percent and 225 percent of poverty, respectively.
VT	1989 Vt. Acts, Act 115 Increases the annual income eligibility level for 50 percent reimbursement from $12,500 to $16,000 under the tooth fairy comprehensive dental health program.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 400 Allows school districts to receive medical assistance payments for students in handicapped education programs. Details the coordination and billing responsibilities of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Department of Social and Health Services.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 88 Creates a health care insurance plan for businesses with 19 or fewer employees and for other uninsured individuals. Authorizes a three-year pilot program with a minimum of 2,000 subscribers. Allows the state to take full advantage of the increased Medicaid eligibility requirements of the Family Support Act.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 1454f, 1454h, and 1462k-1463ic Defines Medicaid eligibility standards for categorically needy and medically needy pregnant women and children. Increases the income cap for medically needy Medicaid recipients from 120 percent to 130 percent of the poverty line for FY 1989-90 and 135 percent of the poverty line for FY 1990-91.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CONTROL

Detection/Treatment

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1117, Secs. 6-7 Allows police to test certain youth who are taken into custody for alcohol or drugs. Allows the court to consider test results in making a disposition.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1385 Requires the Department of Social Services to operate a three-year demonstration project in four counties to provide services to alcohol, drug, or HIV-exposed children. Provides that children be placed in homes with foster parents trained to provide specialized in-home health care to foster children. Requires coordination of funding and services.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 390 Appropriates funds to establish and maintain drug enforcement and treatment programs, including a boot camp incarceration program for young male felons, a wilderness school program for juvenile delinquents, and substance abuse treatment programs for low-income pregnant women and mothers.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 295, Sec. 2 Defines juvenile intake and establishes procedures. Provides for screening and assessment of youth and families for alcohol, drug abuse, or mental health problems at time of intake.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 364, Sec. 12 Appropriates funds from the Children Adolescents Substance Abuse Trustee Fund for programs serving children and adolescents who are substance abusers.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-508 Requires applicants for a permit to drive a school bus to submit to tests for drug and alcohol use as a prerequisite for the permit.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-829 Requires training in the recognition of symptoms and side effects of anabolic steroid abuse be provided to health care professionals, educators, and high school and college coaches.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-877 Appropriates funds for the development of a model program for the care and treatment of addicted pregnant women, addicted mothers, and their children.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 258 Enables a minor to give consent to receive substance abuse and mental health counseling and services. Allows for parental notifications.
MD	1989 Md. Laws, Chap. 738 Requires the Juvenile Services Agency to provide drug and alcohol abuse assessment or treatment services within each of its facilities, and when appropriate, to place children in shelter care.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 213 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to require, as part of an out-of-home placement plan, that the mother of a child born dependent on illegal drugs complete a treatment program before the child is returned to her. Authorizes a treatment program for

any other drug dependent adult living in the child's home as well as periodic testing of one or both parents.

SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 15 Allows a court to order a family member of an involuntarily committed, chemically dependent patient to cooperate with and participate in the treatment process.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1148 Requires that substance abuse treatment programs include coping skills and education in dysfunctional family relationships and support group opportunities. Requires the reporting of rates of relapse of persons who have received treatment services.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 591 Adds substance abuse services to the title of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. Directs the department's board to establish rules and procedures to protect the rights of patients in treatment decision-making, especially those patients incapable of making an informed decision or of giving consent.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 270, Secs. 3 and 5-6 Clarifies definitions of alcoholic, alcoholism, chemical dependency, and drug addiction. Declares alcoholism and drug addiction to be diseases in need of treatment. Unifies the distinctions between alcoholism and drug treatment programs.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 271, Sec. 115 Directs the Department of Social and Health Services to develop a residential drug treatment program for juvenile offenders.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 271, Sec. 246 Allows school principals to search school lockers for evidence of a student's violation of the law or school rules.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 271, Part IV Creates a drug enforcement and education account to provide appropriations for, among other things, early intervention and security in schools; inpatient youth treatment; treatment in juvenile facilities; creation of a juvenile offender residential program; and services to substance abusing pregnant women.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 472, 1119, and 3023 (20) Requires the Department of Human and Social Services to establish a group home revolving loan fund for non-profit organizations to provide housing for groups of four or more persons recovering from alcohol or drug abuse.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 959g and 3023 (2k) Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to maintain a cottage-based intensive alcohol or other drug abuse program at one or more juvenile correctional institutions.

Distribution/Use Control

HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 108 Prohibits the sale of liquor-filled candies to persons under the age of 21 years.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 372 Prohibits the soliciting of minors to distribute any controlled dangerous substance or a chemical substance known as "rush."

LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 704 Restricts the prescription of anabolic steroids to valid medical purposes. Provides for suspension or revocation of license to practice medicine or dentistry in case of violation.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 383 Increases the penalty for the sale of unlawful drugs on a school bus or within 1,000 feet of school property.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 3, Secs. 9-11 Prohibits selling controlled substances to, or employing as a dealer, a person under age 18.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 7, Sec. 11 and Art. 3, Secs. 5, 16, and 25 Prohibits selling or possessing controlled substances in, or bringing alcoholic beverages onto school zones and requires the attorney general to publicize the penalties for committing controlled substance crimes there.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 448 Allows a parent or guardian to provide non-intoxicating amounts of alcohol to a person under 21 years of age. Makes adults civilly liable for unlawful acts committed by persons under age 21 for whom they provide intoxicating amounts of alcohol.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 418 Prohibits the prescription or distribution to humans of anabolic steroids intended for cattle or other non-human species to prevent the abuse of these substances by athletes.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 592 Prohibits the possession of an alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume it by persons under the age of 21 years.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 600 Provides for the issuance of distinctive driver's licenses or identification cards to persons under the age of 21 years to avoid legal sale of alcohol to such minors.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 91 Allows employees aged 19 and 20 to serve and collect money for alcoholic beverages in restaurants.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 22 Prohibits the owner or occupant of any private place from allowing possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by any person under the age of 21 years.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 235 Prohibits the sale and distribution of tobacco to minors and the purchase and possession of tobacco by minors. Requires a warning sign be posted on cigarette vending machines.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 403 Regulates the use of anabolic steroids and human growth hormones for bodybuilding purposes. Requires schools with grades seven or higher to post a notice in gymnasiums about the law and associated penalties.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 607 Prohibits providing tobacco products to a person younger than age 18. Requires that a sign to this effect be posted at all sales locations.

VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 567 Declares the unauthorized manufacture and distribution of any anabolic steroid to be unlawful and provides penalties.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 709 Prohibits the sale or distribution of any controlled substance in school buildings, on school grounds, on any school bus, or within 1,000 feet of a school property. Provides penalties.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 271, Sec. 229 Requires a sworn statement near beer kegs indicating that minors may not drink from them.

License Revocation/Suspension

CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 349 Requires that driving privileges of minors who abuse alcohol be denied or revoked for up to one year.
ID	1989 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 155, Sec. 10d Allows the court to revoke driving privileges and to order evaluations, treatment, or education programs for certain alcohol offenses.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-856 Allows the court to prohibit a minor from driving or acquiring a driver's license as a condition of probation or conditional discharge from any alcohol or controlled substance violation.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 376 Denies driving privileges to minors convicted of any alcohol or drug offense. Provides for a restricted license allowing an applicant to go to and from educational or therapy meetings for alcohol or drug abuse.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 432 Suspends the driving privileges of a juvenile convicted of any violation involving the possession or use of alcohol or controlled dangerous substances.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 262 Provides that a child may, among other things, be denied a driver's license or placed on probation for alcohol or drug offenses. On a second offense the driver's license may be revoked, suspended, or denied.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 160 Allows a judge to prohibit a minor from driving or acquiring a driver's license for six months upon a conviction for using, possessing, selling, or distributing a controlled substance.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 618 Permits a judge to suspend a child's driver's license for six months for buying, consuming, or possessing an alcoholic beverage.
NM	1989 N.M. Laws, Chap. 329 Denies children age 13 or older driving privileges for unauthorized possession, or use or abuse of a chemical or controlled substance.

NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 586 Allows the court to suspend for 40 days the driver's license of a person under the age of 21 for illegally purchasing or attempting to purchase an alcoholic beverage.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 330 Instructs the court, when a juvenile has committed an adult drug-abuse offense, to suspend or revoke the child's driver's license or permit until 18 years of age or until the child has completed a drug abuse or alcohol abuse education or treatment program.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 64 Requires the court to deny or suspend driving privileges to a person between 13 and 17 years of age who has committed an offense involving an alcoholic beverage or controlled substance.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 691 Denies a juvenile a driver's license for a violation involving the unlawful purchase or possession of alcohol. Allows the court to refer the child to rehabilitative or educational services.

Penalties/Procedures

AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 950 Imposes additional five-year prison sentence without probation for persons convicted of selling drugs within three miles of a school campus.
AL	1989 Ala. Acts, Act 951 Imposes additional five-year prison sentence without probation for persons convicted of selling drugs within three miles of a housing project.
AK	1989 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 52 Requires the court to consider evidence of domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, and parental substance abuse when making custody decisions.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 186 Allows teachers to use reasonable physical force to take a controlled substance away from a student.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 256 Increases the mandatory jail term from two to three years for using a minor to sell or distribute drugs. Imposes a mandatory jail term for drug activity within 1,000 feet of school property.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 345 Establishes the powers and duties of guardian advocates for drug-dependent newborns.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A.s 86-274, 86-275, and 86-659 Expands definition of neglect to include newborns addicted to drugs.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 229 Provides grounds for termination of parental rights, including desertion, parental incapacity, substance abuse, imprisonment, failure to accept services, out-of-home placement for six or 12 months.

IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 283, Sec. 1 Provides for exclusive original jurisdiction in the juvenile court for involuntary commitment and treatment of minors.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 171 Creates officially posted drug-free school zones and provides criminal penalties for violations.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 575 Provides for the immediate suspension of a student who distributes, sells, gives, or loans any controlled dangerous substance. Requires the school principal to recommend the student's expulsion.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 704 Restricts the prescription of anabolic steroids to valid medical purposes. Provides for suspension or revocation of license to practice medicine or dentistry in case of violation.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 832 Requires the court to collect a fee as a condition of probation from any defendant convicted of a drug violation. The funds will be used by the Drug Abuse Education and Treatment Fund.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 227 Establishes a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of two years for a controlled substance offense committed within 1,000 feet of school property.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 3, Sec. 26 Declares that youth over age 16 who sell or possess certain controlled substances in a park or school zone are not suitable for treatment in a drug education program.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 3, Sec. 33 Makes it a gross misdemeanor to sell tobacco to a person under age 18.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 5, Secs. 2-4, Art. 6, Sec. 14, and Art. 10, Sec. 7 Defines neglect to include prenatal exposure to a controlled substance. Expands definition of a chemically dependent person to include a pregnant woman using certain drugs for non-medical purposes.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 5, Secs. 5-6 Requires certain reporters to report to the local welfare agency if the person knows or has reason to believe that a pregnant woman has used a controlled substance. Allows similar reports, by any person. Requires toxicology tests and reports by physicians of pregnant women and newborns under certain circumstances. Provides immunity from liability for testing.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 7, Sec. 1 Makes it a felony to sell alcohol to an underage purchaser who becomes intoxicated and causes death or great bodily harm.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 569 Increases the penalties associated with convictions for the sale and distribution of controlled substances within 1,500 feet of a school building or within 1,000 feet of the real property of a school.

MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 195, Secs. 212-214 Makes it a felony to distribute a controlled substance to a minor or to purchase or transport such substance with a minor. Makes it a felony to distribute a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of school property.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 448 Allows a parent or guardian to provide non-intoxicating amounts of alcohol to a person under 21 years of age. Makes adults civilly liable for unlawful acts committed by persons under age 21 for whom they provide intoxicating amounts of alcohol.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 575 Mandates a minimum two-year prison sentence for the sale of cocaine. Prohibits deferment of the first two years of a sentence for drug sales to minors.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 580, Sec. 10 Requires welfare recipients who are drug- or alcohol-dependent to enroll in a job search, training, and work program or counseling.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 857 Doubles the penalty for attempting to recruit or employ a minor to commit certain crimes related to controlled substances.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 174 Allows a juvenile's name to be published if he has prior adjudications for distributing controlled substances and is at least 12 years old.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 285, Sec. 10 Increases from 16 to 18 the age up to which police may temporarily hold youth who are intoxicated and have not committed a crime until their parents arrive. Requires separation from adult and juvenile offenders.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 225 Imposes a fine and/or community service on persons under the age of 21 years who attempt to buy an alcoholic beverage while using fraudulent evidence of age.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 384 Classifies a youth who purchases, attempts to purchase, or consumes alcohol as an unruly child.
ND	1989 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 478 Provides that taking a child into custody for an alcohol-related traffic offense satisfies the requirement of an arrest for purposes of implied consent to chemical blood alcohol tests. Requires a police officer in this situation to attempt to contact the child's parent or legal guardian.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 114 Prohibits soliciting the use of, or using the services of, a persons less than 18 years of age to distribute or dispense a controlled dangerous substance.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 202 Prohibits aiding or encouraging a minor to distribute or manufacture a controlled dangerous substance or its counterfeit.

OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 259 Establishes criminal charges for the employment of any person under the age of 18 in illegal drug sales. Creates additional penalties for the employment of any person under the age of 15. Establishes murder charges for deaths resulting from illegal drug activities.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 334 Requires the court to consider a 16- or 17-year-old person as an adult if charged with manufacturing or distributing a controlled dangerous substance.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 88 Clarifies the Texas Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Act by adding volatile chemical to the definitions of drug abuse and drug dependent person. Adds a definition for substance abuse.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 194 Increases the penalty for giving or selling tobacco to minors and the use of tobacco by minors.
UT	1989 Utah Laws, Chap. 194, Sec. 4 Prohibits smoking in schools and in child care facilities, except when children aren't present.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 567 Makes it a crime to manufacture or distribute any anabolic steroid without authorization.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 709 Makes it a crime to sell or distribute any controlled substance on school property or within 1,000 feet of a school.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 271, Sec. 113 Increases penalties for drug offenses committed within 1,000 feet of a school or school bus stop.
WV	1989 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 46 Increases the penalties associated with convictions for the felony distribution of controlled substances, when the distribution occurred to persons under age 18 or within 1,000 feet of a school.

Prevention/Education

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1051 Establishes a two-year pilot program for participating school districts to use the school nurse as an information and referral source for drug education.
CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1331 Establishes school-based programs in grades K-12 and in adult education to reduce and prevent tobacco use.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 185 Requires certain topics, including human growth and development, youth suicide prevention, and substance abuse prevention, be offered as part of health and safety instruction programs in public schools.

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 191 Establishes a Youth Suicide Advisory Board to develop a prevention plan and public awareness campaign and to make recommendations on interagency coordination. Allows youth service bureaus to provide youth suicide and substance abuse prevention programs.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 242 Requires motor vehicle license applicants between ages 16 and 18 to complete a course on safe driving and the effects of alcohol and drugs on drivers.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 390 Appropriates $10 million in grants to towns and the statewide Narcotics Task Force for Enforcement, Education, and Training. Earmarks $3 million for drug abuse treatment and prevention programs administered through the Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 172 Creates the drug abuse resistance education program to prevent substance abuse among school-aged children.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-822 Establishes a grant program for the development of drug-free community planning strategies and drug-free public schools. Establishes a governor's recognition program to award schools, communities, and businesses that are free of drugs.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-823 Requires places that sell alcoholic liquors to post a sign warning about the risk of alcohol-related birth defects.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-832 Requires the attachment of pamphlets about fetal alcohol syndrome to marriage licenses.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-788 Requires instruction in the prevention of substance abuse in every public school maintaining any of the grades K-8.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-878 Requires the department of health to conduct a statewide education program to inform pregnant women of the medical consequences of substance abuse.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 310 Appropriates federal funds to: programs for severely emotionally disturbed children; statewide perinatal care programs; child health specialty clinics; the crippled children's program; youth chemical dependency programs; a grant program for the homeless; educational services for students at risk; foster care; and child care assistance.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 171 Requires local school boards to establish and maintain grade appropriate drug and alcohol education and counseling programs. Creates officially posted drug-free school zones and provides criminal penalties for violations.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 368 Establishes the Louisiana Coordinating Council on the Prevention of Drug Use and Treatment of Drug Abuse to develop and coordinate activities to prevent and treat drug use.

LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 832 Requires the court to collect a fee as a condition of probation from any defendant convicted of a drug violation. Said fee shall be credited to and used by the Drug Abuse Education and Treatment Fund.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 445, Sec. 8 Prohibits the sale of tobacco products to or the purchase by any person under the age of 18. Requires distributors to post signs prohibiting sales to minors.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 5, Sec. 1 Establishes a public school program concerning the effects of substance abuse on unborn children during pregnancy. Requires the program to be directed at adolescents at high risk of pregnancy and substance abuse. Requires in-service staff training and state and local agency collaboration.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 9, Sec. 5 Requires the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to develop a drug abuse resistance education program to be taught in schools.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 12, Sec. 1 Allows counties to establish chemical abuse prevention teams for outreach to adults and youth.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 428 Requires that community-based programs and facilities for the treatment of chemical substance use and abuse must provide a program of education when five or more school-aged children are confined there for an extended period.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., Chap. 860 Creates a Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement, and Treatment.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 94 Requires that all senior high schools provide instruction in the dangers of driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 447 Requires school districts to use a state-approved curriculum for health instruction regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 711, Secs. 3-4 Creates a School and Community Alcohol and Drug-Free Partnership Program to assist local governments, schools, and community service providers in developing alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education programs. Encourages activities to link community efforts with school-based services.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 801 Requires local school boards to implement comprehensive alcohol and drug use prevention education programs for all students grades K-12.
OH	1989 Ohio Laws, H. 330 Instructs the court, when a juvenile has committed an adult drug-abuse offense, to suspend or revoke the child's driver's license or permit until 18 years of age or until the child has completed a drug abuse or alcohol abuse education or treatment program.

TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 322 Permits the Board of Education to implement a statewide Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program in local schools. Suggests that DARE training be given to sixth grade students before they enter middle school.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 441 Requires the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to establish comprehensive and culturally relevant drug and alcohol abuse prevention pilot programs to help high-risk minority groups.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 268 Requires that textbooks clearly discourage the use of alcohol or other drugs.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 658, Sec. 2 Requires an interagency agreement between the state education agency and the Commission of Alcohol and Drug Abuse to provide technical assistance to regional education service centers in developing substance abuse prevention and early intervention programs in public schools.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 691 Denies a juvenile a driver's license for a violation involving the unlawful purchase or possession of alcohol. Allows the court to refer the child to rehabilitative or educational services.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 233 Allows any student who has returned from substance abuse treatment or mental health hospitalization or is about to become a teen parent to attend any other high school in the state, regardless of residency.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 233, Sec. 6 Expands the substance abuse awareness program to cover nicotine. Requires most schools to ban tobacco products from school grounds by 1991.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 271, Sec. 311 Establishes a grant program for local school district drug abuse intervention programs in grades K-12.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 321m, 474m, 1613m, 2260m, 3023 (22x), and 3044 (2n) Provides grants from the Wisconsin racing board for alcohol and drug abuse education, prevention, and intervention, in school districts, and in county run community alcohol and drug prevention pilot programs.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Administration/Legal

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 1 and 3 Creates the Children's Early Investment Program to provide services and fund programs for children and their families who are at risk of developmental dysfunction. Program goals include reducing teen pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, high-risk pregnancies, and dropout rates.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 329 Restructures the Louisiana Adolescent Pregnancy Commission. Authorizes grant awards for a variety of adolescent parenting issues. Requires grantees to report on the impact their projects have had on reducing the rate of first and repeat pregnancies among adolescents.
NV	1989 Nev. Stats., A.C.R. 32, File 177 Directs the legislative commission to conduct an interim study and report on methods to reduce the number of unwanted teenage pregnancies in the state.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Sec. 10.1 Creates the 14-member Commission on the Family to study various issues including teenage pregnancy.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 671 Mandates the director of human services to appoint a task force on adolescent pregnancy. Specifies membership and duties.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 195 Raises from 14 to 16 the age at which a person who engages in sexual contact with a person younger than age 16 is guilty of a felony. Provides that children age 10 to 15 who engage in sexual contact are guilty of a misdemeanor.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 499 Specifies that regional conferences and workshops be used to promote public awareness and utilization of state-administered services related to teenage pregnancy.

Education

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 185 Requires certain topics, including human growth and development, youth suicide prevention, and substance abuse prevention, be offered as part of health and safety instruction programs in public schools.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 280 Creates new requirements for teen parents to complete an educational program in accordance with the Family Support Act.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Secs. 2 and 4 Provides that special programs be developed for persons under 20 years old who are high school dropouts, and are AFDC eligible. Requires that special priority be given to teenage parents.

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 5 and 16-23 Revises certain curriculum in teenage parent programs. Provides exemptions for school districts that do not offer the program.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-878 Requires that school comprehensive health education programs include training in the effects of substance use and abuse during pregnancy.
IL	1989 Ill. Laws, P.A. 86-941 Outlines criteria for sex education courses, including an emphasis on abstinence. Allows parents to excuse their child from family life courses. Requires the state superintendent to establish a procedure to determine the effectiveness of family life education.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 5, Sec. 1 Establishes a public school program concerning the effects of substance abuse on unborn children during pregnancy. Requires the program be directed at adolescents at high risk of pregnancy and substance abuse. Requires in-service staff training and state and local agency collaboration.
NY	1989 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 653 Allows school districts to provide reimbursable transportation to specified services to the under school-aged children of a school district resident under 21 years old who has not received a high school diploma, provided that the child is accompanied by the parent.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 388 Includes pregnant students among those children who may receive special education services. Requires special education and related services be offered to the child within 90 days of initial referral.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 565 Requires county education agencies to implement a family life education program if the county has high teen pregnancy rates. Allows parents to excuse their children from family life instruction. Mandates a written report to the governor and General Assembly on the effectiveness of the program.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 568 Establishes the Responsible Teen Parent Pilot Project to help teens meet their child support obligations.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 376 Eliminates the administration of the special education classification test for assignment of a pregnant student to a special education class.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1063 Allows school districts to provide a parenting program of integrated educational and support services for students who are pregnant or parenting, when at least 30 percent of the district's students are of low socioeconomic status.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 515 Permits parents to review family life education materials.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 233 Allows any student who has returned from substance abuse treatment or mental health hospitalization or is or is about to become a teen parent to attend any other high school in the state regardless of residency.

WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1152 Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to allocate funds for the Adolescent Choices Project to deal with problems faced by adolescents, especially females, including teenage pregnancy and dropping out of high school.

Health Issues

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 270 Requires parental notification of a minor's intent to obtain an abortion, with exceptions.
CO	1989 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 248 Establishes a baby-care program to provide prenatal care and well-child care to pregnant women and children under 1 year old who are income eligible. Appropriates funds, establishes an advisory committee, and provides for outreach and services.
ME	1989 Me. Laws, Chap. 573 Requires consent for an abortion on a minor under age 18 from the minor and one parent, guardian, or adult family member. Requires counseling. Establishes a process for a judicial grant of majority rights to the minor for consent purposes, and provides for judicial consent to an abortion. Provides civil immunity for performance of a legal abortion.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 472 Allows a registered nurse to dispense prescribed prepackaged oral contraceptives.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 412 Provides for direct appeal of parental consent cases to the Tennessee Supreme Court.
WY	1989 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 247 Requires parental consent for a minor's abortion and 48-hour advance written notice.

Social and Economic Services

CA	1989 Cal. Stats., Chap. 771 Requires the Department of Social Services to seek federal funding under the Family Support Act for school-aged parenting and infant development child care for teenage parents in grades seven-12 who are on AFDC.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Secs. 2 and 4 Directs the state to develop a strategic plan for services to pregnant teens and their children. Provides that special programs be developed for persons under 20 years old who are high school dropouts, and are AFDC eligible. Requires that special priority be given to teenage parents.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 293 Establishes the Responsible Adolescent Parenting Project for pregnant, parenting, and foster care teens, to improve their parenting skills, prevent unintended future pregnancies, and encourage continued education or vocational training.
TN	1989 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 568 Mandates the establishment of the Responsible Teen Parent Pilot Project to help teens meet their child support obligations.

WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1152 Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to allocate funds for the Adolescent Choices Project to deal with problems faced by adolescents, especially females, including teenage pregnancy and dropping out of high school.

YOUTH AT RISK

(Also See Public Assistance; Substance Abuse; and Teenage Pregnancy)

Collaborative Initiatives

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 141 Requires the Risk Assessment Information System Coordinating Council to develop a population at-risk profile and to develop an identification, tracking, and enhancement program for children who are at risk of becoming involved with the criminal justice system. Allows information to be shared among several departments, subject to confidentiality provisions.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 1-2 Requires the Departments of Education and Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop a statewide early intervention program. Provides comprehensive services to at-risk and handicapped children under age 5. Creates the Office of Prevention, Early Assistance, and Child Development in each department to oversee intra- and interagency coordination.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 1 and 3 Creates the Children's Early Investment Program to provide services and fund programs for children and their families who are at risk of developmental dysfunction. Program goals include reducing teen pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, high-risk pregnancies, and dropout rates.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Sec. 12 Establishes a foster grandparent program within the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to provide services to high-risk and handicapped children.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 375 Establishes the Office of Youth Services for the planning, case management, and delivery of services to youth-at-risk. Broadly defines at risk and emphasizes delinquency prevention. Transfers responsibilities for youth corrections to the office in 1991. Creates an oversight committee.
MN	1989 Minn. Laws, Chap. 290, Art. 1, Sec. 3 Appropriates funds to the St. Louis County Task Force on Children and Youth to examine youth at-risk issues.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 450 Directs the state Board of Education to work with local governments and school administrators to create and maintain alternative schools and programs for chronically disruptive students.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 668 Establishes the Texas Children 2000 Committee to develop a statewide plan to define the needs of children in the state, evaluate resources, and develop goals to meet those needs.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 702 Adds the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and the Department of Health to the list of agencies represented on the interagency coordinating council for services to students who drop out or are at risk of dropping out of school.

TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1265 Establishes the "Services for Runaways and At-Risk Youth" program.

School Drop-Out/Education

AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 619 Establishes the governor's task force on student discipline and school safety to study problems that disrupt schools.
AR	1989 Ark. Acts, Act 867 Authorizes school districts to enlist the aid of law enforcement agencies in preventing school truancy. Permits law enforcement officers to detain suspected truants.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 242 Requires a study on suspending the driver's licenses of 16- and 17-year-olds who drop out of school for reasons other than health or economics.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 112 Specifies circumstances when the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may issue a driver's license to people under age 18. Requires 15-year-olds who apply for restricted licenses to be in compliance with school attendance requirements.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 120 Requires that public schools establish an outreach program for parents of educationally deprived children to involve them in preventing children from dropping out of school. Provides program objectives and implementation requirements.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 298, Secs. 21-22 Allows school districts to modify state-approved courses for the purpose of providing dropout prevention programs. Creates Youth Enhancement Service (YES) Centers in each school district to provide a variety of after school activities for youth. Authorizes the creation of non-profit corporations to implement YES programs.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Secs. 2 and 4 Provides that special programs be developed for persons under 20 years old who are high school dropouts, and are AFDC eligible. Requires that special priority be given to teenage parents.
FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 379, Secs. 1 and 3 Creates the Children's Early Investment Program to provide services and fund programs for children and their families who are at risk of developmental dysfunction. Program goals include reducing teen pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, high-risk pregnancies, and dropout rates.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 206, Secs. 6, 8, and 11 Instructs the education department to operate a grant program for innovative in-school programming for at-risk youth in K-3. Requires the Child Development Coordinating Council to develop a definition for at-risk children in early elementary and before- and after-school child care.
IA	1989 Iowa Acts, Chap. 310 Appropriates federal funds to among other items, educational services for students at risk.

KS	1989 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 213 Establishes the educational excellence grant program to provide money to school districts with educational system enhancement plans or at-risk pupil assistance plans.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 468 Allows local school boards to develop and implement plans to modify course content and structure to enhance dropout prevention programs.
LA	1989 La. Acts, P.A. 648 Requires that driving privileges be denied or suspended when a person 17 years old or younger cannot present a diploma or other certificate of graduation or show proof of current enrollment in an approved course of study.
MA	1989 Mass. Acts, Chap. 133 Allows the school committee of Chelsea to delegate administration of the school system to Boston University to revitalize the system, which includes reducing the drop-out rate.
MS	1989 Miss. Laws, Chap. 441, Sec. 5 Permits the juvenile courts to order schools to enroll or re-enroll youth.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 24 Extends the life of the legislative study committee to study illiteracy and dropout prevention until June 30, 1990 and directs that an additional report be submitted.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 127 Requires the Department of Education to develop a questionnaire that will ascertain the level of participation by secondary school students in co-curricular, extracurricular, and employment activities and its relationship to school dropouts.
OK	1989 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 299 Authorizes the Board of Education to award grants programs to provide services for students at risk of dropping out.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 619, Secs. 1-3 Requires the district school board to propose alternative programs for students before expelling them.
OR	1989 Or. Laws, Chap. 835 Includes representatives from Oregon's Student Retention Initiative on the Oregon Youth Services Commission. Requires the commission to monitor and evaluate the Student Retention Initiative.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Sec. 10 Requires the Department of Education to implement pilot-tested parent education programs for families with children under age 5. Requires special recruitment of parents with children at risk of school failure.
SC	1989 S.C. Acts, Act 189, Sec. 11 Requires the state Board of Education to implement drop-out prevention programs in eight school districts. Requires the legislature to appropriate funds in fiscal years 1994-95 for statewide implementation of drop-out prevention programs.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 135 Requires school districts to prepare an annual dropout reduction plan and progress report for the central education agency.

TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 658, Sec. 6 Requires the state Board of Education to adopt rules allowing school districts to use private or public community-based programs that provide alternative education programs for students at risk of dropping out of school. Allows school districts to count such students in average daily attendance for funding purposes.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 748 Requires the Central Education Program (CEP) to establish pilot parental involvement and education programs in school districts. Requires CEP to give funding preference to programs serving schools with high dropout rates and low income students.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1063 Allows school districts to provide a parenting program of integrated educational and support services for students who are pregnant or parenting, when at least 30 percent of the district's students are of low socioeconomic status.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1192 Allows monies in the School Child Care Services Fund to be used for services to students who are identified as potential dropouts.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 392 Requires a school-aged minor, upon application for a driver's license, to furnish an official form indicating that he has received counseling on the importance of school attendance and has completed an educational program.
VA	1989 Va. Acts, Chap. 515 Allows students to fulfil their educational requirements at an alternative school.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 233, Secs. 7-8 Encourages school districts to design alternative high schools and flexible scheduling to meet the needs of students at risk of dropping out. Allows students who have dropped out of high school for more than five weeks to attend any other school regardless of residency.
WA	1989 Wash. Laws, Chap. 518, Sec. 214 Makes administrative changes in the student motivation, retention, and retrieval program for students at risk of dropping out of school. Provides for grants to qualifying school districts.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Sec. 1152 Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to allocate funds for the Adolescent Choices Project to deal with problems faced by adolescents, especially females, including teenage pregnancy and dropping out of high school.

Teen Suicide

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 168 Requires school boards to adopt a written policy and procedures for dealing with youth suicide prevention and suicide attempts. Authorizes boards to establish student assistance programs on youth suicide.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 172 Requires state and municipal police to include courses on child abuse and suicide intervention in their basic training programs.

CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 185 Requires certain topics, including human growth and development, youth suicide prevention, and substance abuse prevention, to be offered as part of health and safety instruction programs in public schools.
CT	1989 Conn. Acts, P.A. 191 Establishes a Youth Suicide Advisory Board to develop a prevention plan and a public awareness campaign, and to make recommendations on interagency coordination.
NC	1989 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 802, Secs. 10.1-10.2 Creates the 14-member Commission on the Family to study various issues including youth suicide.
TX	2989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 315 Requires the Department of Mental Health to designate a youth suicide prevention officer to serve as liaison to the Central Education Agency and public schools.
TX	1989 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1124 Requires the formation, in larger school districts, of school-community task forces to develop and implement cooperatively a community youth suicide prevention program.
WI	1989 Wis. Act 31, Secs. 86d and 3044 (6g) Creates a council on suicide prevention in the Department of Public Instruction.

Youth Employment

FL	1989 Fla. Laws, Chap. 334, Secs. 2-4 Exempts students enrolling in job training programs from paying student fees. Directs the state to collect data on participants in education and training programs. Provides that application for AFDC constitutes registration in job training programs.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 117 Makes the state the responsible employer for worker's compensation purposes when an exceptional child works for a private employer as part of an instructional program.
HI	1989 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 157 Requires the employer of a child excused from school attendance to notify the child's school when the child's employment is terminated.
MO	1989 Mo. Laws, Chap. 294 Specifies the occupations in which a child under the age of 16 may not be employed.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 556 Creates a conservation corps to maintain state parks and provide work experience for unemployed or economically disadvantaged youth and adults.
MT	1989 Mont. Laws, Chap. 674 Establishes a wage ($3.35 per hour), lower than the minimum wage, for new employees.
NH	1989 N.H. Laws, Chap. 385 Limits the number of hours per week that 16- and 17-year-olds may work during the school year and summer vacation.

NJ	1989 N.J. Laws, Chap. 121 Amends the child labor law to permit teenagers to work later hours during summer vacation.
PA	1989 Pa. Laws, Act 25 Makes changes in the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps Program and extends the program to June 1991. Gives hiring preference to disadvantaged youth.
SD	1989 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 442 Appropriates funds to the Department of Labor to provide youth-at-risk programs and pre-employment training through career learning centers.

GLOSSARY

AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AFDC-FC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care
AFDC-UP	Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Parent
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIMS	assessment, intake, and management system
CASA	court-appointed special advocate
CEP	Central Education Program
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DCYS	Department of Children and Youth Services
DHS	Department of Human Services
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
FICA	Federal Insurance Contribution Act
FPS	family preservation services
FSA	Family Support Act
GAL	guardian ad litem
HIB	Haemophilus Influenze Type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
JOBS	Job Opportunity and Basic Skills
SACC	school-aged child care
SIDS	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
URESA	Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Support Act
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children
WIN	Work Incentive Program
YES	Youth Enhancement Service

APPENDIX

State-by-State Summary

Alabama	Abuse and Neglect - Acts 402, 656, 876; Child Health - Acts 91, 530, 781; Child Support Enforcement - Act 660; Custody and Visitation - Act 864; Domestic Violence - Act 857; Substance Abuse and Control - Acts 950, 951.
Alaska	Abuse and Neglect - Chap. 52; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 69; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 52; Public Assistance - Chap. 69; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 52.
Arizona	Abuse and Neglect - Chap. 115; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 56, 119; Child Welfare - Chap. 121; Family Law - Chap. 114; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 165; Public Assistance - Chaps. 121, 189.
Arkansas	Abuse and Neglect - Acts 28, 273, 353, 421, 687, 824; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Acts 46, 202, 399, 400, 703; Child Health - Acts 95, 471; Child Mental Health - Act 943; Child Support Enforcement - Acts 210, 273, 383, 496, 507, 508, 525, 657, 686, 725, 808, 948; Child Welfare - Acts 273, 496, 941; Custody and Visitation - Act 421; Family Law - Acts 184, 382; Juvenile Justice - Acts 273, 515; Teenage Pregnancy - Act 270; Youth at Risk - Acts 619, 867.
California	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 153, 603, 1053, 1169, 1220, 1402, 1409; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 70, 81, 633, 682, 771, 905, 1042, 1183, 1185, 1263, 1352; Child Health - Chaps. 8, 955, 1111, 1175, 1331, 1385, 1437, 1446; Child Mental Health - Chap. 1375; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 155, 804, 1060; Child Welfare - Chaps. 569, 913, 994, 1142, 1175, 1198, 1294, 1385, 1437, 1441; Custody and Visitation - Chaps. 636, 1265; Domestic Violence - Chaps. 1105, 1142; Family Law - Chaps. 70, 636, 1105; General Children, Youth, and Family Administration and Organization - Chaps. 1303, 1441; Juvenile Justice - Res. Chap. 120 and Chaps. 137, 913, 1117, 1147, 1256, 1441; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chap. 1060; Public Assistance - Chaps. 8, 771, 804, 1204, 1446; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 1051, 1117, 1331, 1385; Teenage Pregnancy - Chap. 771.
Colorado	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 139, 149, 163, 169, 172, 175; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 183, 256; Child Health - Chaps. 85, 86, 183, 247, 248; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 183, 247; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 140, 141, 143, 261; Child Welfare, Chaps. 174, 176, 177, 257; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 142; Domestic Violence, Chaps. 139, 166, 336; Family Law - Chaps. 117, 140, 208; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 153, 169, 170, 171, 173, 255; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chap. 162; Public Assistance - Chaps. 5, 244, 246, 247, 248, 258; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 349; Teenage Pregnancy - Chap. 248.

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Children, Youth, and Families Program

The Children, Youth, and Families Program of the National Conference of State Legislatures is designed to meet the needs of state legislatures in developing policy and programs related to children and families. The following services are available at no cost to legislators and staff:

- o information clearinghouse
- o research assistance
- o publications
- o technical assistance

Technical assistance includes testimony at committee hearings, briefing sessions for state legislators and their staffs, and bill drafting and analysis. Resources and expertise are provided by NCSL staff, national experts, and legislators.

Project Areas

Child Care/Early Childhood Education. Funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the project facilitates coordinated policymaking for early childhood issues among legislators on education and social services committees. Issue areas include: employer-supported child care, licensing and regulation, child care in the public schools, welfare reform, funding of child care and early childhood education programs, resource and referral systems, public/private partnerships, program quality, child care for state employees, early childhood programs for special needs children.

Child Support Enforcement. With the passage of the 1988 Family Support Act, states will be required to strengthen laws for establishment and enforcement of child support and improve paternity establishment records. The project, under contract with the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, answers information requests regarding issues that include child support enforcement, paternity establishment, enforcement techniques, welfare reform, guidelines and custody and visitation.

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For more information, call or write Shelley Smith, Program Manager, Children, Youth, and Families Program, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1050 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2100, Denver, Colorado 80265, (303) 623-7800.

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